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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 244 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON "ZUBBERDASTI" OF PICKETERS

CALLS THEIR ACTIVITIES UNGANDHI-LIKE

Sees The Advent Of Mobocracy In City

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY SHOULD NOT TOLERATE IT, HE SAYS

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in an interview to the Associated Press vigorously attacks, what he terms the un-Gandhi-like activities of the picketers who are trying to obstruct free trading by the members of the East India Cotton Association.

"MOBOCRACY".

Sir Purushottamdas said that the resolution passed last week by the East India Cotton Association inviting their members to start free-trading amongst themselves in accordance with their rules, was only a repetition of what had been passed a few months back. The only chang introduced was that after passing that resoluton, a few members started trading with the European firms and picketing which was going on since then could be said to be deplorable but unmistakable sign of the advent of "mobocracy".

"UNGANDHILIKE".

He strongly urged that trade should see to it that this was ended. What was going on in the name of the Congress Committee in Bombay at the moment was most un-Gandhi-like and totally opposed to all principles of economy, sanity, and commercial morality. There can be no doubt of this in the mind of anyone who saw happenings from day to day.

Sir Purshottamdas felt that despite all efforts that might be made by group which carried on mud-slinging from behind the scenes trade would go on and only those who had less of trade and more of talk to do could complain that their business was at a standstill.

'ZUBURDASTI' OF PICKETERS.

Everyone who wished to do business was able to do it. What actually happened was that the ring which was situated in Marwadi Bazar was closed owing to 'zuburdasti' of the so-called picketers. But that ring was not under control of the East India Cotton Association and business went on outside the ring as it had done all these years.

MUSN'T TOLERATE IT.

Sir Purshottamdas added that he was convinced that commercial community could not tolerate this any longer as there were unmistakable signs that those who wished to control affairs in the name of the Congress were persons who had no claim to any conderation from public at large.

Unless the present state of affairs was put down by commercial community at large with a firm hand and strong will the general state of affairs here would deteriorate into something which everyone irrespective of his political opinion would regret before long.—A. P.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Sir Thakurdas' Residence Picketed

The residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, ex-President of the East Indian Cotton Association at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, received the attention of Congress pickets on Tuesday morning. The Gamdevi police arrested 7 persons in this connection.

PROMINENT COTTON MERCHANTS ARRESTED

On the suspicion that they were taking part in the boycott activities of the Congress, the Kalachowki police arrested four persons, three of whom are prominent cotton merchants, at the Cotton Exchange, Sewree, this afternoon. Their names are:—Bhavanjee Arjoon, Valji Laddha, Veerji Laddha and Cooverji Kurpal..

The arrests were made by Inspector Dere under the Ordinance and the men were marched to the Police Head Office. After being placed before the Police Commissioner, tney were detained in the Byculla House of Correction.

COTTON EXCHANGE ARRESTS

Two Congress volunteers were arrested this morning at the cotton market at Marwari Bazaar for picketing the gates of the Cotton Exchange.

Six more volunteers were arrested and in all eight to-day at the Cotton Exchange.

MALAVIYAJI'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

But Will Carry On His Onerous Task

DR. SYED MAHMOOD'S STATEMENT

Dr. Syed Mahmood, before his departure for Allahabad, has issued the following statement:—

In view of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's serious condition of health, we have asked Pandit Govind Malaviya to accompany Panditji on his tour :

Panditji is in a terribly delicate state of health, but the work facing him is so urgent and important that he is going to devote himself to it, even at great risk to his life. Under such circumstances, both in the interest of Panditji's health and of this important work, it is necessary that Pandit Govind Malaviya should be available for Panditji.

GOVIND MALAVIYA

Ordered To Quit City By Wednesday

Bombay, Tuesday.

Pandit Govind Malaviya son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and four others who were arrested recently by the C. I. D. on the suspicion that they were broadcasting Congress programme from a secret wireless station were ordered to be released on

STOP PRESS

(See Page 9)

Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

The orders were passed by Sir H. P. H. Dastur in Chambers.

As soon as they were discharged, all of them were placed before the Police Commissioner at the Head police and served with notices under the Ordinance restraining them from participating in Congress activities.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Pandit Govind Malaviya and Saroj Mukherji were ordered to quit Bombay by midnight on Wednesday, while Purshottam Chaturbhuj and Nazirally Fatehalli, two local men, were required not to take part in the civil disobedience movement.

Kisan Singh Chawda, the fifth man, is lying in hospital.

Released And Restrained.

Four persons detained under the Ordinance were released from the Byculla House of Correction this evening and were immediately served with orders restraining them from participating in Congress activities. Their names are:—Rajendra Desai, Prabhakar Narayan Gupte, Pranlal Shah and Sarju Gankata.

BENARES CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

BENARES, Oct. 11.

Tarapada Bhattacharya, a prominent Congress worker was arrested for defying an order to uuit Benares. Another prominent worker Durgaprasad Khatri, the proprietor of the Lahiri Press has aslo been served with a similar notice.—A.P.

New Treasury Bonds Find Good Response

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The list of cash applications for the Treasury Bonds with an issue of 150 million closed immediately.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S OLDEST LIVING MAN DIES IN MADURA

LIVED FOR 245 YEARS

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS Oct. 11.

A report comes from Madura of the death of 245-year old man, claimed to be the oldest living man in the world.

He was popularly known as Kulandai Swamiyar. He is said to have passed away three or four times and found hale and hearty in another place. His funeral celebrated with great pomp.

PRISONERS IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Magistrate Issues Notices To Several Persons

ORDINANCE RAJ IN CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 11.

The District Magistrate has served notices under the Ordinance on a large number of persons here ordering them to remain within the limits of their respective homes for one month. They are understood to be suspected of having connection with terrorist activities or doing something subversive to law and order.—A.P.

FLOODED WITH "RED" LEAFLETS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

News has been received from Agartala, Tripura State, that the town was recently flooded with red leaflets similar to those recently posted in Calcutta. Some of these were received by State Officers by post.—A.P.

EX-ANDAMAN PRISONER ARRESTED

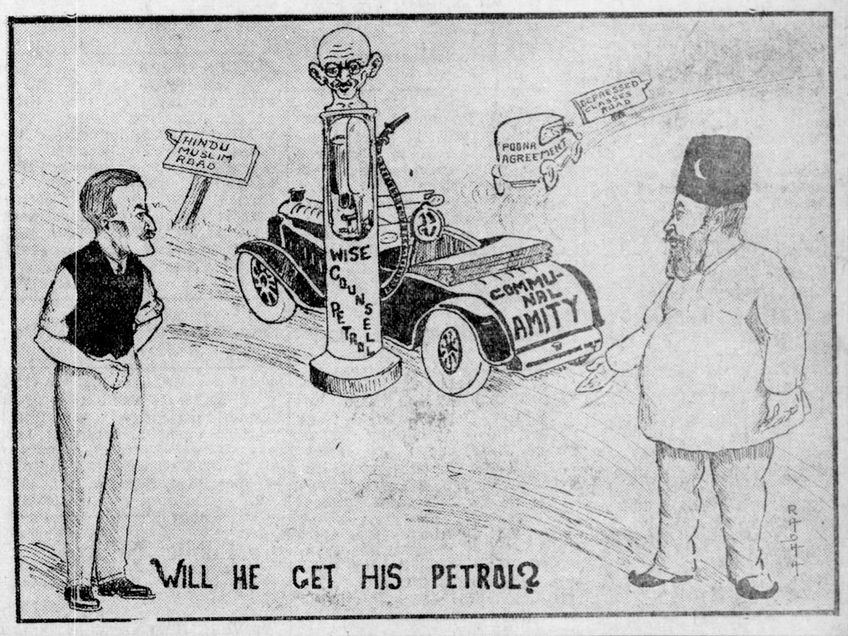
CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Ullaskar Dutt, who was transported to the Andamans for life in connection with the first Alipore Bomb Case in 1906 and was subsequently granted amnesty, was arrested for alleged disobeying of an order to attend the Police station.—A.P.

Bengali Youths As Special Constables

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

It is understood that eight Bengali youths have been appointed special constables under the Emergency Ordinance and have been asked to accompany the mail runners.—A.P.



20 MILLIONS SHIA MUSLIMS STAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Think Lucknow Conference Will Be Influenced By Reactionaries

LUCKNOW, Oct. 11.

The "Sar Faraz" the bi-weekly organ of All-India Shia Conference in its latest issue emphatically repudiates the idea that the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference is called to bring about Muslim solidarity and make up Muslim differences as it has totally ignored the Shias, the most influential section of the Muslims who are for unconditional joint electorate and opposed to panel system and Maulana Mohammad Ali Scheme.

The said Conference, according to the paper, is influenced by the same reactionaries who made communal settlement impossible and inoperative.

The paper notes that in proposed conference even Shia political leaders of All-India fame are not invited and the All-India Shia Political Conference is totally ignored which shows that the convenors of the All-Parties Conference do not want to hear the Shia point of view and impose their settlement on the Shias. The paper has no confidence in the proposed conference and says that 20 millions Shias of India will not be bound by its decisions.

(Other news on pages 7 and 12)

ZINOVIEFF EXPELLED FROM COMMUNIST PARTY

Along With 20 Others For Counter-Revolutionary Activities

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Moscow.— Twenty prominent Communists have been expelled from the Communist Party on the ground that they are members or accomplices of counter-revolutionary group which attempted sabrosa to create bourgeois and Kulak organisation which aims at the restoration of capitalism and particularly Kulakdom in U.S.S.R. The majority were previously expelled for anti-party and opposition activities and includes Zinovieff.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC XI TROUNCE THE REST

Weak Opposition For Hockey Champions

JHANSI BROTHERS THRILL CROWD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Western India Football Association staged a farce on Tuesday for the benefit of hockey fans, who gathered at the Cooperage to see the Olympic XI in action after their triumphant tour. A team described as the Rest of Bombay was pitted against the champions who out of sheer consideration did not commit a massacre of the innocents. The crowd appreciated the splendid sportsmanship of the tourists, but felt that the opposition was unworthy of the occasion. Fourth rate players like Blacke and Sell were hardly expected to shine in such an encounter. Summerhayes at centre half was fatigued before the first ten minutes had passed. Durham in goal did his best to stem the bombardment which rained from all sides, and was not to be blamed for the severity of the defeat.

Dazzling Combination

The Rest defended the clock tower end. They were in difficulties soon after the bully off. Dyan Chand just missing his objective. The Jhansi brothers dazzled the crowd with the brilliance of their combination, and Dyan Chand opened the scoring with a low shot. The champions monopolised play during the whole of the first half when Rupsingh netted twice and Dyan Chand and Gurmit Singh raised the tally to 5—0.

On resumption the Olympic forwards attacked relentlessly, Dyan Chand deceiving the defence with a clever swerve to the right beat Durhan with a hard drive.

Sullivan who has improved beyond knowledge, showed wonderful speed on the wing. He sent across some well-judged centres from which Gurmit Singh and Dyan Chand increased the lead. The latter's scoring efforts evoked great applause and sent the gallery crazy. Rupsingh was responsible for the ninth goal, which resulted from a pretty bout of passing on the left wing. Towards the close the Rest broke away, Willis and Finnigan entering the circle capped a fine effort with a shot which had Hind guessing. The final whistle blew with the Olympic XI winners by 9 goals to 1.

Score:—

OLYMPIC XI	9 goals
THE REST	1 goal

The teams lines up as follows:—

OLYMPIC HOCKEY XI:—

Goal: Hind; Backs: Aslam and Tapsell; Halves: Masood, Penninger; and Lall Shah; Forwards: Sullivan, Gurmit Singh, Dyan Chand, Rup Singh and Jaffer.

REST OF BOMBAY:—

Goal: Durham: Backs: Fonseca and Hewson; Halves: S. M. Khan, Summerhayes and Heredia; Forwards: Blake, Sell, Finnigan, Willis and Albuquerque.

EMPIRES: Messrs. Hibbert and Rodriques.

(Earlier news of reception on page 12.)

India Committe Of Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Ministers, who are members of the Cabinet Committee on India, met in Downing Street prior to the sitting of the full Cabinet this afternoon.—Reuter.

W. I. F. A.'s DISCOURTESY TO THE PRESS

As the W. I. F. A. did not extend the usual courtesy to the press, the report of the dinner held in honour of the Olympic Indian Hockey team at the Taj Mahal Hotel, has to go unreported. This departure from the usual practice of the Sporting Association of the city is unprecedented.

—Sporting Correspondent, "Bombay Chronicle."

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A 5631

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WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER having knowledge of the Manufacture of cloth and yarn and their costings and having experience of supervising and organising the various inside departments of a Textile Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and experience to THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO. LTD., Foras Road, Bombay 8.
A 5617

A SHORTHAND-TYPIST required in Nasik. Must be a resident of Nasik City. Please apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS, AGRICULTURIST Inspector Railway and States. Apply with four anna stamps, Superintendent BUSINESS CO-OPERATION. Delhi.
A R 8148

WANTED—A qualified competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER for an Up-country Cotton Mill, one having practical experience and worked in well-known Mills need apply, stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5627

WANTED—SUB-DEALERS for Kathiawar Territory for Humber, Hillman cars and Commer Commercial Vehicles. Apply WESTERN INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., JAMNAGAR.
A R8110

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WANTED—CLERKS, MOTOR-MECHANIC, NURSES. Apply GENERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Oak Lane, Opposite University Gardens, Fort. SHORT-HAND - TYPEWRITING taught SUCCESS GUARANTEED.
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C R8082

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L 5628

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Estate and Properties

PROPERTY OWNERS to note that Mr. N. B. PARULEKAR Byculla Bridge, Bombay, has been undertaking management of properties on Rent Farming Contract. Write for terms.
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P R 8179

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NOTICE

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., have REMOVED to their own new premises at 534, SANDHURST BRIDGE, Bombay. No. 7
5632

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11 A M. (S. T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th October, 1932.
5635

Notice Of Registration

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE that our preparation hitherto known as Empire's Anti-Congestine, has this day been duly registered under the name and title of EMPIRE'S CONGESTICIDE.
The EMPIRE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Tardeo, Bombay No. 7.
R 8177

Legal Notices.

High Court of Bombay
INSOLVENCY NO. 959 of 1930

Re MANEKLAL CHUNILAL SHROFF, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, lately carrying on business in the name of British Blanket Co. and also in the name of Nelson and Co. at Hornby Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed ahe 21st February, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1932
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
5633

Public Notices.

A. H. WHEELER & Co. BOMBAY.

Wish to announce that they are holding comprehensive stocks of

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5634

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AUCTION SALE OF 68 PACKETS OF DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Goonamal Parasram of Rangoon, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) the 12th day of October, 1932, at 3 P.M. sharp (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned 68 packets of precious stones.

5 Packets of diamonds about 54 raties.
6 Packets of emeralds about 17 raties.
30 Packets of rubies about 450 raties.
12 Packets of sapphires about 125 raties.
15 Packets of precious stones consisting of topaz, onyx, turquoise, opals, amethyst, pearls, etc.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

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SALE OF ONE PAIR OF PEARL BANGLES.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of Framji M. Dhanidaduna, insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned property of the said insolvent:
One pair of Pearl Bangles.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—
Brass and alluminium ornaments scented oils, Radio accessories, brushes, wooden casks, brass and copper ware, old and new cloth and clothing, trunks, boxes, etc. and various other property.
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You'll laugh till you burst when you see.
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Kashima Maru	10000	.....	(a) 15Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov.	15 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

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Britain's "Dual Policy" In India

Proposed Constitution Will Never Work, Says Brailsford

Mr. H. N. Brailsford contributes to the "New Republic", New York, the following criticism of Britain's "dual policy" in India.

The recent history of India falls into two parts. One is the narrative of the repression, the other records the steps taken to realize the future Constitution. In the first chapter one is dealing with actual events in the physical world. So many tens of thousands of Indians have been removed from freedom to prison; a given number of tons of human substance has been carted successfully from one place to another, where it remains. One might go on to reckon, were full statistics available, the horse-power expended by the police as they dispersed meetings and broke up processions. These are physical facts: one is in the world of reality in recording them. When one turns to the reforms, it is otherwise. The material here is by comparison voluminous. To arrive at the physical facts one must hunt and question. The news about the reforms, on the contrary, fills many columns in the daily press. But it is all hypothetical, shadowy, unreal. It is about a Constitution in which no one believes, which no one will accept, which no one will consent to work.

THE PROCEDURE

The reader will feel no surprise, then, if I treat the repression as the more important half of Mr. MacDonald's "Dual Policy". I gather that its authors are satisfied with their work. They claimed in May that 46,000 Indians had then been imprisoned for political offences. The Indian government does not count its prisoners as promptly as it arrests them, and it is probable that the total is now (as Indians reckon it) something over 80,000. For what, you will ask, were they imprisoned. Many for attending prohibited meetings of the party with which, as I believe, the majority of Indians sympathize; some for picketing shops to discourage the purchase of English cloth, or toddy:

A magistrate signs a paper which informs some persons that they are 'suspected', and must report themselves daily, or even twice a day, at the police station. Failure to obey this intolerably humiliating and burdensome order means a sentence of imprisonment ranging from two or three months to two years, usually in the third class.

NOT CRUSHED YET.

This considerable achievement in the realm of physical causation has not as yet had the results at which its authors aim. The National Congress party is not crushed. Its existence is indeed illegal: its funds have been rooted out of the banks: it has no visible habitat. And yet this entity which ought not to be, and has in a sense vanished, continues to act and move.

By inference from the chronicle of arrests one gathers that the boycott of English goods goes on, rigidly I believe in Bombay, less steadily elsewhere. In some districts it is said that the peasants' passive revolt against rent and land tax has been broken, but on closer examination, one discovers that to cope with this movement the authorities were obliged to cut the burden by one-half.

DRIVEN UNDERGROUND.

I suppose that a visitor to India would not witness the gigantic public demonstrations that I saw during the milder repression of 1930, nor might he hear Congress ballads sung in every street, nor count its flags on most of the cars in which Indians sat. In that sense Congress has been driven underground. But it emerges periodically, staging its processions or its satirical 'tableaux' once a month in many cities, on the fourth day, when Gandhi was jailed. Of course the volunteers who lead these demonstrations are arrested: in other words, they march deliberately into prison. While this goes on, it is manifest that India's spirit is not yet broken. Sir Samuel Hoare has failed so far in his first object of crushing Congress. He has had to renew the Ordinances, including the restrictions on the press, with the sole mitigation that certain districts are exempted from the severer provisions so long as their conduct gives satisfaction: they are, as it were, on parole. The amnesty for which Lord Lothian (a Minister) publicly pleaded was rejected by the Cabinet.

WOOING THE MODERATES.

The other half of the government's policy aimed at retaining the support of some moderate minority among Hindus and of the Moslems. It has for the time being lost the support of the former, who have gone into open opposition. The Consultative Committee on the Reforms, which included most of the leading personalities of the Round Table Conference, excepting Mr. Gandhi, has broken up. First the Hindu Liberals withdrew from it, and now the Sikhs have gone. The Liberals withdrew as a result of two speeches by Sir Samuel Hoare in which he "liquidated" not merely the Round Table Conference but the principle on which it rested. Its basis was that representatives of Indian and British parties were to sit at a table on an equal footing and reach a settlement by agreement. The Conference had met twice, had settled some details of the Constitution and sketched a vague outline of a federal structure, but had reached no final conclusions about the really contentious issues, the "safeguards" which in effect must deprive the Federal Legislature of control over the army, foreign relations, currency and the major part of its budget. Save in the most general terms, these things had not even been debated.

THIRD R. T. C.

And now it is announced that the Conference will not meet again. In its place there will be private consultations with leading Indian personalities and experts, and these will also be summoned as witnesses before the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament which is to examine the draft of the bill setting up the new Constitution. Individual Indians may advise or criticise, but the plan of negotiation with collective India is dropped. We return to the procedure of the Simon Commission; as Mr. Churchill put it with his wonted realism, the Indian question has been rescued from "the hateful area of a negotiated treaty."

This was too much even for the Indian Liberals, gentle, reasonable, able but ineffectual beings that they are, and all of them, Sastri, Sapru, Jayakar, Joshi and the rest, have ceased to co-operate in a manifest sham. How long they will continue in this mind one cannot say. Sir Samuel Hoare has said plaintively that he has been misunderstood. That may be a prelude to some concession: it is whispered that the Indian "witnesses" at Westminster may be given the proud title of "assessors". But would even that restore the roundness of the Table? One visualizes the British legislators sitting in a semicircle, while the Indian witnesses stand. Perhaps seats will be provided, but the fact remains that the legislators legislate, and the Indians only advise. The idea of a treaty between equals is dead.

DISASTROUS SYSTEM.

Numerically the Indian Liberals are of no importance. They serve, however, as a sensitive, index to opinion. When they are in opposition, then Congress is sure that it is right: it has no qualms or doubts. When they support the government, Congress none the less opposes, but it feels in its inner mind, I suspect, an occasional doubt. For the moment no Hindu feels even the shadow of a passing doubt: Mr. MacDonald has ranged against himself four-fifths of India's millions. He retains the support of the older generation of Moslems, most of the princes, and the larger landowners. In short, what remains of feudal India is behind him. He has just given his award in the communal question. I do not propose to discuss it in detail. The Hindus of course reject it, and so do the Sikhs. The Moslems, while they are much too shrewd to accept it explicitly, or to abandon formally even the wildest of their claims, are manifestly content, as well they may be. It is, of course, too clever a piece of work to show any crude partiality, save, indeed, in the allocation of seats in Bengal. Nonetheless it concedes to the Moslems, and to the conservative element generally, the one thing they cared for, the one thing that must make democracy in India unworkable and the ideal of nationality unrealizable. It reimposes the disastrous system of separate communal electorates. While that endures, there can be no co-operation between the two creeds, nor can any attempt to conduct politics on a secular basis succeed. One might go on to dwell on other singular provisions, notably the lavish special representation accorded to chambers of commerce and great landlords, the meager figure allowed to labour and the proposed franchise which must exclude the poorer half of the tenants in the villages; but it is enough to say that in every line the Constitution is designed to buttress the present social system in India, and to perpetuate the divisions that forbid any forward mass movement of the nation.

But why grow hot over this proposed Constitution? We shall never see it at work. Even if the Liberals should consent to discuss it as "assessors" at Westminster, the majority of the Indian nation, including the younger and less conservative Moslems, will reject it. One is not sure that the federal structure will ever be completed, even on paper, or even that the present British government intends that it shall be realized. The provinces, on the other hand, will doubtless receive their new Constitution next year. One provision in it, we may confidently predict, will be faithfully applied—the Governor's right to suspend it. How else could a nation in opposition be governed?

THE DEGENERATE MOB

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

A new theme for another AEsop or Lafontaine is suggested in a telegram from Durban—a melancholy little fable which might illustrate either the evil effects of overcrowding or the sad results of too much social life. The Chief Locust Research Officer at the University of Pretoria, we are told has been trying some experiments with grasshoppers, and he says that, whereas they are biddable and not unamiable creatures as individuals, they degenerate rapidly when amalgamated into a mob. He selected a number of solitary grasshoppers and put them all together in one cage; their colour and size changed, their appetites increased, and (so the telegram says), "in every respect they became as ravaging locusts." The social life, in short, seems to have achieved the transmutation of species—and in the wrong direction. And it has to be admitted of course, that there have been cynics and misanthropes who have professed to detect the same process at work in human societies. Schopenhauer has a fairly grim image of what he took to be the difficulties of the social life as exemplified in a group of porcupines huddled together for comfort on a cold night—the general need for warmth drove them together, but when they drew too close the individual spikes drove them apart again. That illustrates the conflict between the individual and his group, attraction and repulsion hold the balance; when society presses too closely it is to everybody's advantage to relax the pressure. And the rather different fable which seems to be suggested by the message from Durban ought to make us thankful for our spikes; but for those we might coalesce, like the grasshoppers, into far more unpleasing combinations. For it does seem to be a psychological fact that the mood of a real mob is the mood of its basest member, and the insects under consideration, which were grosshoppers as individuals but locusts when lumped together, possibly provide an object-lesson which should not be neglected by the student of human behaviour.

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But Beauty faded has no second spring"
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As the world-renowned physician, whose name appears below has decided to pass the rest of his life in India, now serving his own people and country instead of making tours in Europe and America, he can be consulted for treatment at the following address, where the dispensary has been opened, the patients, men or women, suffering internally or externally from any sort of disease, complaint, or defect would be completely cured in due course of time, without undergoing any surgical operations whatsoever.

All Hindus and Mahomedans and specially the Rulers of Indian States can be benefited with the most wise consultation and treatment of the competent physician either at their own place or anywhere else at any time on very reasonable and moderate charges. Others may specially see the physician from 8 to 12 A.M. Really poor and deserving patients can be fully treated free of charge between 4 to 6 P.M. the fixed hours at the dispensary, which remains open up to 10 P.M.

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INDIAN COTTON REVIEW

Considerably Small Stocks With Foreign Spinners

A YEAR OF RECORD LOW PRICES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have published the Indian cotton review for the 1931-32 season. This is the fifth publication by the firm which contains useful information together with important cotton statistics.

The report states that the final estimate of the crop was 4,064,000 bales of 400 lbs on an area of 23,522,000 acres; showing an yield of 69 lbs. per acre. The reduction in acreage in the year under review was barely 1.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The crop outturn was 22.2 per cent. smaller as a result of unfavourable weather throughout the growing period in some areas. The monsoon commenced in the third week of June 1931, and in the course of a few days it established all over cotton districts except parts of Bengal crop

EFFECT OF HEAVY RAINS.

In certain places there was not even sufficient rain for sowings. Late rains could not make up the early deficiency, and the total yield of Bengal crop was diminished. In Berar and Central Provinces excessive rains made the plants stunted, and caused shedding. Heavy rains in October and early in November proved detrimental to the crop, and the yield was considerably reduced.

In the case of Broach and other long staple areas there was no serious damage. The total supply was 6,532,000 bales of Indian cotton, including 1,930,000 bales carry-over all over the world, which was the smallest for the past several years. The world carry-over on Sept. 1 of Indian cotton is estimated at 1,625,000 bales.

BROACH COTTON.

Business in Broach A./M. delivery commenced on 18th April at Rs. 211/12, when N. Y. January was quoted at 11.25c. The depression that commenced in 1929 did not exhaust, and almost everyday the whole world was feeling acutely the incapacity of the people to consume goods, irrespective of prices. Prices declined to Rs. 151/8 in Bombay and New York May delivery was quoted at 7.62 on the 1st of September. This low price for Indian cotton was not justified on its own merits of supply and demand. As a matter of fact the technical position of Indian cotton was extremely sound and did not warrant such a low price level. The lowest price for Indian cotton for the season was recorded at Rs. 142/4 for Broach A./M. delivery, Rs. 123 for Oomra D./J., and Rs. 110 Bengal D./J.

ABANDONMENT OF GOLD STANDARD.

On 21st September, Britain threw off the gold standard and the rupee also ceased to be linked with 18d. gold, but was linked with sterling. Depreciation in pound sterling gave a feeling of robust buoyancy, and animated activity followed in Liverpool cotton, where prices went up with every fall in London New York Cross Rate. Similarly in Bombay prices advanced to Rs. 173/8 for Broach cotton. In the supplementary Budget, introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 29th September, provision was made to levy an import duty of 6 pies per lb. on imports of foreign cotton for revenue purposes.

ADDED IMPETUS TO INDIAN COTTON.

This gave additional impetus to the firmness of Indian cotton. As a result of damage to Oomra cotton crop prices of Oomra hedge contract which were quoted at a discount of Rs. 20 below Broach, were pushed up at a premium of Rs. 15/8, over Broach A./M. delivery. Exporters had committed themselves for prompt shipments in December and January, were forced to buy any quantity available at any price. On Feb. 19. Broach cotton reached the highest price for the contract at Rs. 238. It is no denying the fact that Indian cotton became too dear for the world to purchase and not only did the spinners outside India take to more Americans replacing Indian cotton, but Indian mills also bought in America for imports.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

Under such circumstances prices began to decline and the same tendency continued for several months. Trading in A./M. Broach terminated on May 25, at Rs. 165. Conditions did not improve in June, and N. Y. July contract declined to 4.93—the lowest quotation perhaps for two generations, and Broach J/A. declined to Rs. 149/8 on June 10. During the whole of July the local cotton market was not unnerved by any depressing news from abroad. Towards the last week of July, there was a decided turn of events in favour of cotton. Due to plethoric supply of money which could not be lent at remunerative rates, there was a movement in favour of equities and commodities. In the meanwhile excessive rains were reported in several parts of the American cotton belt, interfering with the growth of young plants, and the trade was a liberal buyer.

BUREAU REPORT ON AUG. 8.

The U. S. A. Bureau estimated the American cotton crop 11,306,000 bales on August 8, and there was a regular scramble for cotton, and heavy buying by speculators and option dealers, together with short covering, took the market up by Rs. 40 within a short space of a week. With occasional setbacks, prices kept on advancing, and, consequently, A./M. Broach rose to Rs. 265, just prior to the end of the season.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 56/- but eased off on scattered selling. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1.9 1/16 quiet.

Ready Silver	55	10	0
1st Settlement	55	11	0
2nd Settlement	56	1	0
Sovereignt Aso	1	8	3
Ready Gold	29	6	0
Sovereigns Kartak	18	7	3

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 10.

Silver. Market is quiet.

Spot 17-3/4

Forward 17-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 10.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5:19:7.

LOANS.

London, October 10.

Interest Day to day Loans 1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loan 5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 10.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.54.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.58.
T.T. London on Brussels 24.86
T.T. London on Madrid 42.12.
T.T. Lonndon on Milan 67.50
T.T. London on Berne 17.36.
T.T. London on Paris 87.96.
T.T. London on Prague 116.37.
T.T. London on New uork (Closing rate) 3.45-3/8.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

London, Oct. 10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—January 379; March 369; May 364.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A./May (203)—Liverpool May (5.22) Rs. 24-1/4 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May (203)—New York May (6.80) Rs. 15-3/4 at 3.45.7/16 Cross Rate

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 10.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-23|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-55|64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 10

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £13-7/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £113

P. & O. Banking Corporation £7-1/2.

National Bank of India £42-1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent £107-1/2

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £ 9-1/2

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £52

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £73-1/2

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £85-1/2

Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterliog Loan £106

Consols 2½ per cent. £73-7/8

War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 107-3/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1 2 sellers.

Holiday In American Markets

Bombay, Oct 11

The New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Wednesday the 12th October.

LATEST WEATHER OUR THE U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Cold rains Central Belt and Arkansas. Rains expected our Eastern Belt.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Buying Enthusiasm Lacking

Bombay, Oct. 11.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on foreign buying, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and selling on the reaction theory. The market opened at a rise of 14 points but declined 17 points on increased selling. Buying enthusiasm was lacking and after a small recovery closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points on scattered buying and less offerings. Later prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton declined 32 points at 5.55d

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 6.73 (opening), lowest 6.56 1-53 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co Liverpool, cable:—

"Market entirely nominal, nothing doing. Although bureau more favourable than expected think decline has been overdone, except gradual improvement."

Messrs. Bustom & Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Market discounted bearish bureau, any improvement world politics will cause advance."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market here remains comparatively steady but upward tendency held in check by poor tone in America where politics and disappointment slow business recovery dominating influences

New York:—Trade Liverpool bought. Locals sold. Market acts discounting Bureau but weakness stocks reflecting. Wheat retarding.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Very early freeze slightly reduces prospect, Bureau probably allowed for this, domestic cloth sales under output, commodities continue to decline, business activity unchanged, world supply all cotton 1,247,000 under last season."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-26 a.m.: No precipitation entire belt cloudy, weather much cooler, rain expected western belt.

11-24 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation; rain expected Western belt.

11-40 a.m.: Scattered buying, less for sale.

8-48 p.m.: New York market was easy in sympathy with Stocks and wheat; offerings absorbed by Trade.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign —Friends:—

New York:—Market very quiet. Decline in the Stock market off-setting mostly, unfavourable weather forecast. Outside speculators await developments. Distinctly less pressure to sell. Moderate hedge selling absorbed by trade buying. Market seems to be well liquidated.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, October 10.

December	6.54
January 1933	6.61+02
March 1933	6.71+03
May 1933	6.80+01
Middling Spot	6.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, October 10.

October	6.44+04
December	6.54+04
Middling Spot	6.55 05

NEW YORK

NEW YORK October 10

New York 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	6.66
March	6.74
May	6.84

New York.—Noon Call.

January	6.66
March	6.75
May	

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Government's Comment On The Last Bureau Report.

New York, Oct. 10.

The estimated cotton production of 11,425,000 bales represents an increase of 115,000 bales compared with that on first of September. Most of the increase occurred in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, where the first three weeks of September were favourable to the maturing crop. The increase were partly offset by slight declines in Texas and Tennessee. In most parts of the cotton belt crop has matured and a large proportion of bolls are open. Picking is progressing somewhat slower than might be expected, because growers are hiring fewer pickers than usual. This retarding in picking would result in losses to open cotton in the event of a prolonged wet weather later in the season.

LIGHT FROST

Weather reports since 1st October indicate that light frosts have occurred in parts of the cotton belt for which allowance has not been made. It should be stated, however, that except for Carnock, a section of North West Texas and limited area along the Northern edge of the belt frost at this time will not necessarily result in materially lower yields

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, October 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 42000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10 000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent, 20.000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, October 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	Today's Price
October	5.29	5.29+03
November		5.26+03
December		5.24+03
January 1933	5.23	5.23+03
February 1933		5.23+03
March 1933	5.23	5.23+03
April 1933		5.24+03
May 1933	5.25	5.25+03
June 1933		5.25+03
July 1933	5.25	5.25+03
August 1933		5.24+03
September		5.24+03
October		5.23+03
Middling Spot		5.55—32

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, October 10

Sakellaridis:—	
October	7.61
November	7.67
December	7.64
January 1933	7.75
March 1933	7.83
May 1933	7.91
July	7.99
F.G.F Spot	8.05

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, October 10

Broach:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.09
Fine (Good Staple)	.21
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.33
C. P. Oomra:—	
Good (No.1 Staple)	5.13
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.28
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Bengal:—	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
Scinde:—	
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.57

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 10.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12: 6:3: Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent £12:5:0 Octo.|Nov. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, October 10.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11:0:0 Oct|Nov. sellers.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton, 18:15:0 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11:17:6 Oct|Nov. nominal

LINSEED OIL.

London, October 10.

Linseed oil naked London cwt., 16|6 Nov.|Dec. paid.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. 17|6 Jan.|Apl. paid sellers.

LONDON METAL

London, Oct. 10.

Copper Braziers £44-1/4

Yellow Metal £38-3/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £15

Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £10

Tin English Ingo. £149-1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, pe. 64 lb Cargoes Oct./Nov. Sellers 26/9

Barleita Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes Oct./Nov. Sellers 26/9

Wheat South Australian Parcels Oct./Nov. Sellers 27/-

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/-1/2 sellers; C. & F Bombay per cwt 8/2-1/4 sellers; C. & F. Karachi per cwt Oct./Dec. per cwt. Sellers 8/2-1/4

Bombay Cotton

—bay, Oct. 11.

In sympathy with a small rise on New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 203 for Broach A./M. delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 200/- and declined to Rs. 198 on scattered selling. At this level there was scattered buying and prices steadied at Rs. 199/4

Most of business was done privately and there was no trading on the flour of the Marwari Bazar Hall.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

October	166.50	—4.00
January	170.50	—1.40
April	173.90	—2.60

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur-Savner Fine	192
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Fine	187
Ellichpur Fine	185
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia F.G.	160
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	170
Burwah/Sanavad F.G.	175
Ujjain/ShujaulpurF.G.	180
Broach F.G.	195
Punjab/American	200
Punjab/American mix	190
Cambodia	245
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	210
Bagalkot	195
Jinja	300
Busoga	310
Kampala	315

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

F.P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 10-10-32	1850000	2049000
Receipts Yesterday 10-10-32	42000	51000
Exports to date 10-10-32	1377000	950000
Stock at Ports 7-10-32	3737000	3735000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-10-32	1695000	1141000
Stock at Liverpool 7-10-32	763000	755000
Visible Supply 7-10-32	7498000	6359000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-032	2810000	3110000
Quantity out of Sight 7-10-32	2116000	1965000

PROUDCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Bales.
Central India	56
Berar	37
Dhollera	28
Rajputana	87
Compta-Dharwar	492
Westerns-Northerns	1,031
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	219
Americans	127
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,061
Linseed	4,637
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	120
Gingellyseed	730
Poppyseed	1,289
Groundnuts	11,089
Castorseed	3,675
Rice	1,686
Myrabollams	2,293
Cottonseed	1706
Mowraseed	17
Gram	378
Joowar	468
Bajree	288
	Tons.
Coal	236

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 34 lbs. Rs. 22/

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/- per ton.

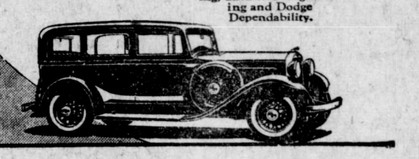
DODGE 4

DODGE BROTHERS

Cylinder

FLOATING POWER, Free Wheeling, Automatic Clutch (at slight extra cost), Hydraulic Brakes with Centrifuse Drums, Easy Shift Transmission with Silent Second, Mono-Piece All-Steel Bodies, 65 Horsepower Motor, New Streamlining—a thoroughly modern Dodge 4.

Combining modern styling, advanced engineering and Dodge Dependability.



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BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.,

534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, 7.

Please Note our Change of Address.

Telegrams "CYCLOSTERS" Telephone No 40585

DM-61

You must not forget the new EDSU knitting-wool

Absolutely top quality.

Fadeless and unshrinkable

Six and a half annas an ounce against over One Rupee paid for same quality imported yarn!

EDSU FABRICS

9, Forbes Street, Fort,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opp: Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.
and at Parel etc., etc.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

B. C RATES—
T T 1/6 3/32
D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Nov
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/16.
Bank Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct./Dec
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 384.
Banks Selling T T 383.
Banks Buying T T 381.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 661.
Banks Buying D D 671

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 5/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 91.
Banks Buying 60 Days 87.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.45 3/8 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 1/2 11th inst.
London/Paris 87.87 10th inst.
London/Belgium 24.84 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85 10th inst.
London/Italy 67.40 10th inst.
London/Berlin 14.53 10th inst.
London/Holland 8.58 10th inst
London/Stockholm 19.47 10th inst.
London/New York 3.45 1/4 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.

Gold £5/19/8 8th inst; £5/19/7 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 3/4 8th inst; 17 3/4 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 13/16 8th inst.; 17 7/8 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 8th inst.; 27 3/4 10th inst

London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 per cent 8th inst; 15/16 per cent 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.; 1 7/32 per cent 10th inst

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.; 3 Mos 2 per cent.; 6 Mos 2-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Sud, 13, 1988
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 11, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht, 6, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 31m.
Sunset—6h. 19m.
High Tide—10-45, 23, 12.
Lowtide—4-31, 16-56.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 14th Oct. 6h 48m p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h 44m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h 26m p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Exhibition Hockey: Olympic XI vs Customs, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 15.

S. S. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup, Final: Dukee of Wellingtons Reg.. vs. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 3-20 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

THE PALACE (Byculla)—"In Africa Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Hell Divers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPIRE:—"Women Who Play." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EXCELSIOR—"My Wife's Family". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPRESS:—"An American Tragedy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—New Queen's Road:—"Disorderly Conduct," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—Dhobi Talao:—"Riders of the Purple Sage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO:—"The Rider of Death Valley". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA:—"The Thief of Bagdad." (Synchronised). Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records 7 p.m. light, and instrumental Music by Basaikar, 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

UNTOUCHABILITY AND SHASTRAS.—A public meeting will be held in the Arya Samaj, Girgam Back Road to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., when any Pandit, Shastri or person will be allowed to put questions on untouchability. Arya Samaj Pandits will prove that present method of untouchability among Hindu Society is not sanctioned in Hindu Sastras.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.—Mr. M. K. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Constitution of Cooperative Societies" to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m. at the A.V. School, Kurla, to the students of the Co-operative Training Class arranged by the Suburban Committee of the Bombay Divisional Cooperative Institute.

IMPERIAL H. S. EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering of the members of the Imperial High School Ex-Students' Association will be held on Friday, at 6 p.m. in the School premises.

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M

THE FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS

TOM MIX
TOM MIX

AND HIS WONDER HORSE

"TONY"

Universal's Action Thriller

THE RIDER OF
DEATH VALLEY

with

LOIS WILSON

(Noted for her acting in "SEED")

BREATH TAKING THRILLS AND GLORIOUS ADVENTURE!

Also The Very Latest.

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

COMEDY: "BLESS THE LADIES" and a ne

OSWALD THE RABBIT

Comedy Cartoon.

GANDHI JAYANTI KHADI WEEK

Indian Insurance Companies' Day

In persuance of a resolution passed by the Indian Insurance Companies Association, the last day of the Great Khadi Festival (i.e. Sunday the 16th inst.) has been designated as an "Indian Insurance Day."

All the workers of the Indian Insurance Companies will be at to canvass Khadder.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The second series of the lecture on "Our Municipal Building Regulations, their evolution—their defects a few suggestions" by Mr. P. P. Kapadia will be continued under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The vice-President Mr. L. F. Shroff will occupy the chair.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.—"The 23rd annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held on Sunday the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, 264 Charni Road. The reports have been distributed to members but if any member has not received it, the Hon. Secretary will be highly obliged by the member taking his report from the office of the Sangh."

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association and the National League of Women Voters, a public lecture with magic lantern will be delivered in Gujarati at the Theosophical Hall, to-morrow (Thursday on the "Cooperetive Thrift."

AMALGAMATION BILL

Improvements Board Discuss Draft

The Improvements Trust Board on Tuesday considered the Draft Bill prepared by the Special Committee for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality.

Dr. M. C. Javle pointed out that when the first Bill of the Improvement Trust was introduced, the Corporation were assured that the financial responsibility of the Corporation would not exceed Rs. 5 crores. It had now mounted up very high, and they should now ask the Government to compensate them proportionately.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker said the post of the Deputy Commissioner (Improvements Board) was marked out at Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000 which was too high when compared with the pay of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner which was Rs. 1,500 maximum. He suggested that Rs. 1,000 for the Deputy Commissioner (Improvements Board) was sufficient.

NOMINATE MAYOR.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment that when the Draft Bill is considered by the Legislative Council, the Government should be requested to nominate the Mayor and the Chairman of the Improvements Committee to the Legislative Council for the purpose of this Bill.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar seconded the amendment.

Miss Maniben Kara moved another amendment that in case the present Mayor and the present chairman of the Improvements Committee are not in office at the time the Bill is considered, any two members of the Corporation be nominated.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the amendment.

At this stage the Mayor adjourned further discussion till Thursday.

Badminton Tournament

A handsome silver cup has been instituted for a badminton fives League tournament open for all recognised badminton clubs by friends and admirers of late Mr. Pallan Menon, an excellent sportsman and brilliant exponent of ball badminton game, who recently died in East Africa.

Entries for the tournament which will be conducted under the auspices of the South Indian Association will close on the 16th instant and initial series of matches will commence on the 23rd instant.

3 ARTS CIRCLE VARIETY SHOW

Successful Function In Aid Of Girls Education Scheme

Bombay, Tuesday.

The first musicale under the auspices of the 3 Arts Circle, organised by Atiya Begum in aid of her Foundation Educational Scheme for Muslim girls, was held this evening at the C. J. Hall.

The programme which consisted of 14 entertaining items was thoroughly enjoyed by the enthusiastic audience among whom were several distinguished persons. The "Mystic Orientale Dance" was gracefully executed by Miss Olga Cavaloti, an artiste who has already established her reputation in Bombay. The "Radha Krishna" nautch by Dorrain and Wallace evoked an enthusiastic encore.

MRS. HIRABAI'S CONTRIBUTION

Mrs Hirabai Barodekar, the well-known singer gave two Indian numbers with her exquisitively delicate voice, one of these being the popular song "Radhe Krishna bole mukhse".

But the "piece de resistance" of the evening was the thrilling feat of Miss Iqbal who performed a nautch dance, bare-footed, on a heap of broken glass pieces which were actually pounded to smithereens. The feat was repeated about half a dozen times, ending with a daring jump from a chair on to the glass-heap through a burning ring within which she repeated the dance. Her performance was greeted with a chorus of applause, in response to which she again went through the difficult ordeal.

Among the other items appreciated by the audience were Prof. Rehman's whistling of Indian songs, Arthur Fleissner's piano solos etc.

In the midst of the programme, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abdul Majeed made speeches on the necessity of women's education, and wishing success to Atiya Begum's enterprise.

KHADI

Grand Show And Carnival

PLACE.—Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
DAY.—Sunday (16th inst.)
TIME.—4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
ENTRANCE—Free.

This last Grand Show offers special opportunities to all those who have still missed to contribute their quota.

They are requested to visit it without fail and contribute their quota.

The Show and Carnival are organized under the joint auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee, and the A.I.S.A. Bombay.

CASE AGAINST YESHPAL WITH-DRAWN

Played An Insignificant Part Delhi Conspiracy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11.

Yashpal, alleged to be a member of the Revolutionary party, and an absconder for sometime was produced by the order of the court to-day when the hearing in the Delhi Conspiracy case was resumed after September and Dussera recesses.

Syed Abdul Aziz, Public Prosecutor, sought permission of the court to withdraw the case against Yashpal, basing his request mainly on three grounds. He submitted that firstly, Yashpal had been convicted in another case and was already undergoing seven years rigorous imprisonment. Secondly the part alleged to have been played (by him was not very important and serious and thirdly, Pashpal's separate trial would cause an additional heavy expenditure to Government which did not appear to be justifiable under the circumstances of the case.

The Court asked the accused and his counsel, Mr. B. Bannerji, if they had anything to say in the matter. They replied in the negative and the court passed orders discharging Yashpal from the case before it.—A. P.

HUKERI SHOP-KEEPER LET OFF ON APPEAL

Hartal And Its Sequel

Bombay, Tuesday

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, allowed the appeal of one Shivadrappa Shivlingappa of Hukeri in Belgaum District who was convicted by the Special Magistrate acting under the Ordinance, on the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On 27th March last, one Unesh Chikmani Secretary of the District Congress Committee, was arrested. In sympathy with him, a 'hartal' was observed in Hukeri. The appellant who had also joined in the 'hartal' was prosecuted on the above charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Having failed in his appeal to the Sessions Judge, he made this application to the High Court.

Their Lordships, in acquitting the appellant, held that it was not proved that the act of the accused in closing his shop had any connection with the activities of an unlawful association. The mere closing of one's shop, by itself, was not an offence under the law.

FRACAS AT JUBBULPORE

Stones Thrown At Hindu Procession

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 11.

While a Bharat Milap procession was returning past the Kotwali mosque at eleven last night, someone threw a piece of tile which hit and injured one processionist. Some excitement followed, but the police under Superintendent Dilawar Hussain soon restored quiet.

Pandit Kunjilal Dube, Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Sabha and other leaders also pacified the crowd. No arrests were made but police investigation is proceeding. —A. P.

LONDON / NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Oct. 11.

Previous closing	3.45 1/2
To-day's closing	3.44 3/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 11.

Previous closing	3.45 1/2
To-day's opening	3.45 3/8
To-day's closing	3.44 3/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Oct. 11.

Previous closing rate	6.61
To-day's opening rate	6.70
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	6.76
Difference	+.15

BROACH EXPECTATION:

April/May	Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Previous closing rate	5.23
To-day's opening rate	5.22
ifference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.29
Difference	+.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 11.

Silver ready	17 11/16 — 1 anna.
Silver forward	17 13/16 — 1 anna.

China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

1st settlement	55-11-0
2nd settlement	55-12-0
3rd settlement	56-0-0

STABBED HIS CREDITOR

Verdict Against A Muslim

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Death due to a homicidal stab would in the neck, inflicted by the suspect, Chaballi Dergam with murderous intent. The suspect is liable to be tried for murder," was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury, this morning, at an inquest held over the body of Niyatmat Subrat, a mill-worker, who succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday last.

It was stated that the suspect had taken money a few days ago from Niyatmat and returned only two out of the eight rupees that he had taken and promised to give the remaining six on Saturday. The suspect, who is working in a shop at Dabbu Street, was approached by Niyamat on Saturday evening for the money. The suspect took Niyamat inside his shop and they seem to have had some hot discussion over the money affair.

"SAVE ME, ASVE ME."

After a few minutes cries of "Save me, save me" were heard by some people from inside the shop and one of the witnesses, who gave evidence to-day, saw the suspect sitting over the deceased with a knife in his hand, and also stabbing the deceased once. Seeing the witness, the suspect ran inside but was later arrested by the police. Niyatmat, who was in an unconscious state was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries a little later.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

Out Of Jail On Parole For Operation.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who has been serving out a sentence of imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, was released on a month's parole this morning from Yeravda Jail as he has to undergo an operation and arrived in Bombay.

Pearl Sold For A Fortune!

THIS SEASON'S FIND IN PERSIAN GULF

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

A pearl of extraordinary size and fineness found during the current season's pearl fishing in the Persian Gulf has just been sold for a fortune. It weighs 18 carats and it is said that another pearl to match its rounded perfection has not been seen for many years. The firm of Algosaibi of Bahrein have bought it and the purchase money is reported to run into lakhs of rupees. —A. P

WANTED IN N. W. F.

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Narotam Dutt, a Hindu youth, who was arrested in Bombay for the attempted murder of a police officer in the North-West Frontier Provnce, was produced to-day in the court of Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate who ordered him to be sent to the N. W. F. Province

Narottam is alleged to have fired revolver shots on July 3, last on a police sub-inspector. The shots went astray and he has been absconding since then. He was arrested in Bombay near the Victoria Terminus on October 7.

Fasting Without Reason

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

A correspondent wires from Sangamner:

Mr. Ramkrishna Das of Sangamner who led the Maharashtra Jungle Satyagraha, began a fast with Mahatma Gandhi on the 20th September. He is still unwilling to break his fast. The public are perplexed and anxious at the state of his health. They are helpless in the matter of persuading him to break the fast as no definite reason is forthcoming.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE PICTURE THOUSANDS DEFIED DEATH TO BRING TO YOU!

HELL DIVERS

Starring: CLARK GABLE, WALLACE BEERY, CONRAD NAGEL, DOROTHY JORDAN, MARJORIE RAMBEAU.

A BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY IS SKILFULLY INTERWOVEN INTO THE PICTURE

NEXT SATURDAY

THE EIGHT YEAR OLD CHILD MARVEL YOU SAW IN "THE CHAMP"

JACKIE COOPER
CHARLES "Chic" SALE
IT'S FOR Adults TOO!
WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

RE-ISSUE, SYNCHRONISED WITH SOUND EFFECTS.

— SATURDAY NEXT —

CONGRESS DANCES

FEATURING:

LILIAN HARVEY—CONRAD VEIDT
HENRY GARAT

A DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE SET TO CAPTIVATING MUSIC WITH A BACK GROUND OF UNSURPASSED SPECTACLE!

A PRODUCTION WHICH MARKS THE RETURN OF MUSIC, NOT AS A MERE STORY ACCOMPANIMENT, OR ILLUSTRATED OPERA, OR SONG-SANDWICH, BUT AS A DEFINITE AND INTEGRAL PART OF PICTORIAL MOVEMENT.

IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN LONDON AT 3 THEATRES!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN PARIS AT 3 THEATRES!!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN BERLIN AT 51 THEATRES!!!

BOOKING IS NOW GOING ON AT S. ROSE & CO., and at the THEATRE.

VISIT
MOUNT ABU
THE FAMOUS HILL STATION OF RAJPUTANA
DURING
DEVALI HOLIDAYS
BY
JEENA'S
SPECIAL TRAIN
(B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
(Limited Accommodation)
Leaves Bombay Central 27-10-32 Night.
Return " " 1-11-32 Morning.

RS. 70|-

(Including Second Class Rail, Hotel, Conveyance to and fro Hill, and Sightseeing.)

For Reservations Apply:—

JEENA & CO.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,
Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE LATE MR. THENGDI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 11.

A special meeting of the Nagpur Municipality, held this morning, adopted an adjournment motion mourning the death of Mr Thengdi a prominent citizen of Nagpur and one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB IN BOMBAY

Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, and was given an enthusiastic reception at the Central Station, by the people.

The Pir Saheb has put up at the "Rasul Manzil" and is staying till the 2nd of November.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1932

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The proposal to hold a Muslim leaders' conference at Lucknow as a move towards a full communal settlement is obviously and from every point of view so beneficial both to the Muslims and to the country that the hostile attitude of a few Muslim leaders has naturally roused some resentment and suspicion in the community. Even apart from the situation created by the Communal Award, leaders of all communities felt during the last few months that a slight modification of the claims of the communities concerned without the sacrifice of any important principle would considerably improve the prospects of a settlement. This feeling was strengthened by the announcement of the Government's Award, which did not satisfy any community except of course the European community.

WORKING FOR COMPROMISE.

Several Muslim leaders felt that under a different system of election their community might have a better prospect of commanding a majority in the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab than under the Award. Then came the Poona Pact which revealed the possibility of a workable compromise on the vexed question of the electorates and brightened the hopes of a Hindu-Muslim settlement. Earnest leaders seized the opportunity to bring about an All-Parties' Conference, and the Muslim leaders decided to convene a conference of their own at Lucknow, first to agree among themselves to a larger extent than they do now and next to agree on the proposals with or without alternatives—to be jointly presented to the All-Parties' Conference.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

One could understand the distrust of the All-Parties' Conference on the part of those Muslims who had plans and allies of their own. But their opposition to the Lucknow Conference, which only seeks to consolidate Muslim opinion is groundless and has naturally roused suspicion. No less a person than Mr Shaik Abdul Majeed Presidennt of the Khilafat Conference says: 'The Viceroy's telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali unmistakably shows that the reason why the signatories to the joint statement of October 7 do not want to join the Muslim Conference at Lucknow is because they do not want the modification of the Communal Award. It is, therefore, clear that the insistence on the acceptance of the 14 Muslim demands by these very leaders has no meaning at all." It is however, very gratifying to note that messages of support to the Lucknow Conference are fast pouring in from all quarters. It is significant that the "Sar Faraz" an organ of the All-India Shia Conference, a body which claims to represent twenty million Shia Muslims declares that the Shias have always stood for unconditional joint electorates. Its grievance however is that Shiah leaders of all India fame have not been invited to the Lucknow Conference, a grievance which, we are sure, its organisers will promptly remedy.

CROAKERS.

As if enraged at their own isolation for which they are themselves responsible, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Dr. A. Suhrawardy have started misrepresenting and vilifying Maulana Shaukat Ali and his Muslim co-workers. They describe the Lucknow Conference as a "clever move to disrupt the solidarity of the Muslims in India" and expect that "the Conference will not be attended by any responsible representative Muslims from Bengal outside the so-called Nationalist Muslim group." We shall soon see who are responsible Muslim representatives and who are self-seekers wearing the cloak of communal championship.

AGA KHAN'S SUGGESTION.

As for Messrs. Ghuznavi's suggestion that the proper person for the Hindus to negotiate with is the Aga Khan, that is a question to be considered after the Lucknow Conference. And when the time comes he will be duly consulted along with those Muslim leaders who are on the spot and better appreciate the effect of shifting circumstances on their community's position. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the Aga Khan himself recommends the holding of "a full session of the Moslem Conference to discuss Muslim interests at future constitutional inquiry". And he specifically suggests that it might be advisable "as a matter of tactics" to invite Moslem League leaders to this Conference.

NOT MERELY TACTICS.

The Lucknow Conference is open to all Muslim parties on higher grounds than those of mere tactics. And as Sheik Abdul Majeed says, the conveners of the Conference are determined to achieve their aim of Muslim unity as a step to national unity, whatever the obstacles in their path.

FUTILITY OF OBSTRUCTION.

As regards the needlessly debated question of the procedure to be followed after the Lucknow Conference, it is most unwise for any party to say that it will not attend the All-Parties' Conference or make any move for a settlement unless and until some other party or parties announce their definite proposals. All those who hope for a settlement and feel that the time has come for an earnest attempt to arrive at one should join in the attempt as did the Hindu leaders at Bombay last month.

MAKE IT A SUCESS.

A strong desire for a settlement is itself the best solvent of differences, which if paraded prior to the Conference might prejudice a settlement by weakening that desire and filling men's minds with distrust. After heart to heart discussions many will discover, as did Dr. Ambedkar, that there was so much more common to them and their supposed opponents than they had ever imagined. Just at present it behoves all responsible Muslim leaders to respond to Dr. Syed Mahmood's appeal to them to "come to Lucknow." Meanwhile we do not know why the Hindu leaders should not get busy convening a conference of their own at Bombay.

Begin From The Top

The recent criticism by the Auditor-General of the Bombay Government's methods of spending public monies should cause the tax-payer furiously to think. The Bombay Reorganisation Committee's task is difficult for its scope of inquiry is limited and it is up against vested interests. Any reorganisation which leaves the All-India Services untouched, either from the point of view of salaries, allowances or other privileges, is bound to fail, because it will only deal with a small part of the problem, and for that matter a comparatively insignificant part of it. The letter addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this point will generally be acceptable to the public, though it is rather curious that that body should now suddenly become anxious for economies after supporting every extravagance of the Government all these years, and also almost every proposal for new taxation to meet the bloated scale of expenditure.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

But it is never too late to mend and let us hope this new born zeal for economy will be kept up, for the European Chamber which has such a potent voice in the administration of the country can do much in that direction. We whole-heartedly support the suggestion of the European Chamber that the headquarters of the Government should not be shifted seasonally, but must be kept in one place, in Poona if it is cheaper to do so. Some people might disagree with these proposals. To the tax-payer it matters little whether the headquarters are in Poona or in Bombay, provided he is not called upon every now and then to bear additional burdens. The shifting of the headquarters from Bombay to Poona and thence to Mahabaleshwar may be exceedingly healthful to the Government officials but the tax-payer is bound to look at it from a different point of view. We have an open mind on this subject, as all that we demand is economy and yet more economy. In these days of quick communications, administrative control and supervision can be effectively exercised wherever the headquarters are.

THOSE "POST OFFICES."

Another of the suggestions of its Chamber is that there should be more decentralisation and that the Divisional Commissioners who in popular estimation merely function as "post offices", should be dispensed with. Such a recommendation has been made time after time, but so far the bureaucracy has managed to turn it down. In every province there is demand for the reduction of these posts. By doing away with them, much circumlocution could well be avoided in the interests of the public. Of course, the I.C.S. will stoutly oppose any scheme for doing away with the Divisional Commissioners, and it is likely their voice may ultimately prevail.

SPARE THE SMALL POPPIES.

We do not agree with the suggestion of the Chamber that economy should be effected more by dismissing the subordinate officials and clerks, than by reduction in their emoluments. Is this an indirect argument in support of the enormous salaries drawn by the All-India services, quite out of proportion either to the ability of the country to pay or for their needs? India cannot afford to enjoy the luxury of having the highest paid bureaucracy in the world and it has to be satisfied with a scale more in approximation with the poverty ridden condition of the harassed tax-payer. In these days of unemployment it would be extremely unwise to let loose on the country more unemployed men for the dubious purpose of maintaining the present artificial standard of salaries in Government offices. If the pruning knife has to be applied it ought to be applied in the higher places where unchecked extravagance is still going on. While we agree that the many allowances which the officials now enjoy, unjustly as we believe, ought to be cut down, the I.C.S. and other All-India Services must not be excluded from the scope of this inquiry.

HELPLESS.

In the Assembly the other day the Home Member, Mr. Haig, told the House that the Government have no intention of doing away with those allowances which under popular parlance are called the "Lee Loot". The Government cannot show undue anxiety to cut down the salaries and allowances of lower paid officials without touching the All-India Services. But that obviously is the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Government of India. In these circumstances we are afraid the main task of the Reorganisation Committee will be left undone and it will find it difficult to do its chief duty of holding the scales even in any scheme of honest retrenchment.

DE VALERA SHOCKS GENEVA PUNDITS

Brings Truth "As An Uninvited Guest" To League Assembly

(From a Special Correspondent) *GENEVA Sept. 28.*

Mr. Emmon de Valera's speech in opening the session of the League of Nations, as its president, on Monday has had an extraordinary press. It is understood that Mr. de Valera wrote the greater part of his speech himself and declined the draft which the League Secretariat usually prepares for the convenience of the President on such occasions.

BEST EVER MADE.

The special Geneva correspondents of the big London dailies describe the speech as the best ever made at the League and one correspondent mentions that following the silence with which the speech was received the delegates went into the lobbies where "it received nothing but praise, and in private many delegates expressed their envious admiration of Mr. de Valera's courage." Even the papers most hostile to Ireland and to Mr. de Valera admit both the importance of the speech and the enormous impression it made on the whole assembly.

PRESS ENERGY.

Several German newspapers have made lengthy comments on the speech. The "Vorwarts" (Socialist) says "Mr. de Valera's speech unsparingly discussed the critical situation of the League of Nations." The Kieuz-Zertung" (Nationalist) "the speech was distinguished by the fact that Mr. de Valera called things by their right names." The "Kolnische Zeitung" (Industrialist) says "the speech was substantially different from previous orations with which Assemblies have been opened, because of its free and open character." The Budapest Socialist newspaper "Netszava" declares that Mr. de Valera's speech contained criticism which was "sensational because it was sincere." The Budapest Catholic daily "Magyarsag" describes the speech as "a funeral oration over the grave of the League of Nations." The Geneva correspondent of the Danish newspapers Berlingske Tidende," and the "Politiken" both draw attention to Mr. de Valera's firmness in his appeal to the League not to yield on the Manchurian question. None of the Danish newspapers, however, make any comment on the League speech.

The London "Daily Express" under the heading "Geneva Stunned by de Valera's Onslaught. The League cannot survive unless it does its job" says: "He refused to repeat the customary rigmarole of pions platitudes drafted for his inaugural address by the Geneva officials. Instead he made his own speech. It was received by the delegation in dead silence. There was no enthusiasm for such plain language in Geneva. But there will be a mighty applause for it among the tax-payers who pay for this futile League.....League Assembly No. 13 is going to be unlucky for the League. The League cannot stand plain speaking. Geneva cannot survive when the facts about it are known. Mr. de Valera has exposed the farce of Geneva. He has shown himself a realist there. Come back from Geneva now, Mr. de Valera, and be a realist at home."

CANDID PIECE OF ACTION.

The "News Chronicle" correspondent describing the speech and its effect says "it was the most candid piece of criticism that within recollection any League chairman has ever dared to utter. Yet the speech was moderate in tone, entirely without bitterness, and, indeed, indicative of the speaker's sympathy with the work and the aims of the League institution. It was listened to in dead silence. There was not a murmur of applause until Mr. de Valera referred at the end to the approaching retirement of the Secretary General. Delegates shuffled uneasily in their chairs and kept their eyes downcast as if embarrassed by the novelty and the impropriety of any form of deliberate official criticism.

RIGID SILENCE.

The "Manchester Guardian" Correspondent described Mr. de Valera's speech as "the best speech ever yet made by a president of a League Assembly. It was inspired by a true international spirit, and for the first time a president asked the members of the League to face the reality that the world has a less high opinion of them than they have of themselves. Perhaps it was for that reason that the speech was not applauded. The Assembly did not even show Mr. de Valera the formal politeness customarily shown to any president of applauding him when he rose and when he sat down. One would have expected the British delegation to lead the applause."

The same paper devotes its principal editorial to the speech and says: "What does matter, and matters enormously, is that somebody in authority—if only a temporary authority—at Geneva should pass on these criticisms, speaking with the cottonwool in his mouth."

The "Daily Telegraph" says "it is a strange piece of irony which introduces Mr. de Valera in the charteter of a critic of the inadequate vigour of the League of Nations. Of all men in the public life of the world, he has been the foremost advocate of self-contained isolated nationalism. That the leader who has ever declared "ourselves alone" the sole-sufficient principle of politics should lecture the League on its incomplete success in welding the nations into one international power was certainly unexpected."

STRAIGHT TALK.

The "Irish Times" having criticised Mr. de Valera's presence at Geneva says: Mr. de Valera brought truth as an uninvited guest to the League's Assembly. He refused to accept the draft speech which the Secretariat had prepared for his—and its own—convenience, and preferred to deal with the facts of Europe.... By this action he has done a considerable service to mankind. Hitherto the League has lived in a sheltered atmosphere of self-commendation; but now at last somebody, in the anomalous person of Mr. de Valera, has told it what the work-a-day world thinks about it—that it is a failure.....We cannot be surprised that Geneva received this unwelcome homily in silence; but once at least, the world will be inclined to applaud Mr. de Valera.

The Executive Council of the Irish Free State has sent the following message from Dublin to Mr. de Valera at Geneva: "Congratulations on League of Nations Address. Your frank exposition of League's work hitherto, and its duties in present world crisis, gave great satisfaction here. Reception good." An English reader of Mr. de Valera's speech, who occupies an important position in Geneva life writing to the Irish press says: "the chief topic of conversation is Mr. de Valera's speech, and the more frequent comment is that nobody else would have had the courage to refuse to utter the platitudes put into his mouth and to speak boldly out. The fact that he alone had character enough to take this brave and independent action is shown by the inability of even one delegate to work up the courage clap a speech which sixty per cent of them afterwards described as the greatest ever made in the League. Your people have a right to be proud of their leader and so ought the League."

Notes of the Day

No More Communal Cricket.

It is gratifying to note that the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association has resolved not to promote Quadrangular Cricket Matches on communal basis, unless there was a unanimous invitation to that effect from all communities. Fortunately, the Hindus are definitely opposed to such matches, and it is evident that the feeling in other communities too is veering round to the view that communalism in sport contests is harmful to National Unity. The proposal evolved at the meeting it recently held to have a Cricket Carnival in Bombay in December next in which the various communities will be able to take part as sportsmen to further the interests of cricket and not of any particular community, is, indeed, very welcome. The Hindu Committee, one notes with pleasure, has promised to co-operate with other Indian communities in the good work already begun.

Jute Workers' Plight.

The workers in two jute mills in Calcutta have gone on strike and the men in two more mills have struck work in sympathy. Altogether 18,000 men are on strike. The jute mills, when they were making huge profits during War-time, never thought of the workers. The men could get a rise in their miserable wages only after prolonged strikes. Now that the jute industry is not doing so well, the agents have made a reduction in the wages, though the jute mill shares are still at a very high premium. These mills are working short time and the men must be getting a reduced wage. If, on the top of it the rates are to be brought down, to keep up the War-time dividends, the plight of the workers will be much worse. Organised action alone will save them from a further onslaught on their meagre wages. It is no wonder that acute discontent prevails already in four jute mills, and the trouble is likely to spread unless wiser counsels prevail with the agents.

What Was Expected.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, has done well to issue a statement outlining the proposed programme of the main activities of the League. The resolution of the Bombay public meeting, which brought the League into existence, declares that the League is for the purpose "of carrying on propaganda against Untouchability," and that "for this purpose steps should be immediately taken to secure that, as early as practicable:— (a) All public wells, Dharamshalas, roads, schools, crematoriums, burning ghats, etc., be declared open to the "Depressed Classes"; (b) All public temples be opened to members of the Depressed Classes." This resolution was evidently based on the well-known needs of the community, and rightly stressed the educative propaganda more among the orthodox caste Hindus than among the Depressed Classes.

What Is Proposed.

Mr. Thakkar says in his statement: "To begin with the League will undertake a study of the correct numbers and the real needs and grievances of the Depressed Classes..... The educational and social improvement is the one immediate need of the Depressed Classes and the League will concentrate its efforts and will devote its funds to satisfy this need..... ... It is expected that actual work will start immediately after Diwali." We are glad that actual work will begin within a month of the adoption of the resolution to start immediate propaganda. We would, however, like to know whether the actual work referred to is the "comparative study" of the correct numbers and real needs of the Depressed Classes or actual work to give effect to the comparative study to be completed in October. As regards the educational improvement of the Depressed Classes, we had thought that the most urgent need was to educate the caste Hindus to shed the abominable notion of Untouchability.

GENEVA DRIVE AGAINST WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Geneva.—Total prohibition of traffic in women and children is aimed in resolution adopted by the League Assembly which urges Governments to introduce legislation in this sense. Traffickers will then be liable to punishment even though victims are no longer minors or have consented to the transaction.—Reuter.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN BY LEAGUE

LONDON Oct. 11.

Geneva—The abolition of League's branch offices in London Paris, Berlin and Rome in interests of economy was urged by the Norwegian, New Zealand and British representatives at the Fourth Committee which deals with League budget but the Committee decided to refer the subject to the Supervisory Committee and submit report to the next year's Assembly.—Reuter's Special

Einstein Accepts American Offer

LONDON, Oct. 11.

New York—Einstein has accepted life appointment as the head of the School of Mathematics at the Institute of Advanced Study which will open in Autumn in Princeton. The famous scientist who will lecture on Mathematics, and Theoretical Physics will live there and visit Germany every year.—Reuter's Special.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT AND INDIA

Full Text To Be Released To-morrow

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

A communique states that the report with edelegates for India to the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, together with the full text of the trade agreement and the supplementary agreement regarding iron and steel, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India will be published in a Gazette of India extraordinary on 13th October and will be released for publication in the morning papers of the same date.—A. P.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The strikes in the Empire, Kelvin, Standard and Kennison jute mills continue.

Mr. K. C. Chaudhury, Labour Member in the local Council is negotiating with the Managing Agents to bring about an amicable settlement. It is reported that Ramlogan Singh, described as a Labour leader was arrested in this connection.—A.P.

Tate Recovers From Breakdown

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Medical examination has revealed that cricketer Tate has completely recovered from breakdown. The M.C.C. has, therefore, decided to send him to Australia. He will travel by overland route to Marseilles on October 13 and join the M.C.C. team in Melbourne. —Reuter.

Prince Of Wales' Farewell To Sweden

RUGBY, Oct. 11.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George conclude their visit to Sweden to-day. On the eve of their departure the Prince of Wales, in a broadcast speech last night, expressed to the people of Sweden warm thanks for friendly reception given to his brother and himself.

He said that he was very much impressed by all that he had seen, by the beauty of Sweden's country and capital and by those aspects of industrial life which he had been able to inspect.

Commenting on widespread knowledge of English language amongst all classes in Sweden which had impressed him especially he expressed opinion that the Swedes were wise to learn English language because it was becoming one of the best and easiest means of intercourse between nations.

It was a great satisfaction to him to observe growing tendency in Sweden towards commercial and cultural relations with Britain which he assured Swedes that Britain would reciprocate fully and warmly.—B.O.W.

CAN CATHOLIC PRIEST USE OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE FROM PULPIT ?

Cardinal Gibbons Cited In Andheri Defamation Case

FATHER FERNANDES ADMITS HAVING USED WORDS "MAHARS & DHEDS"

The case in which Rev. Father Edward P Fernandez, vicar of St. Blaise's Church, Amboli Andheri, stands charged with defamation before Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate of Bandra by Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello of Andheri, came up for further hearing on Monday.

The accused put in a written statement in the course of which he submitted that the remarks to which objection was taken were uttered in the nature of a public rebuke. The accused is alleged to have uttered, in the course of a sermon, the words "Mahars and Dheds would understand things better than these persons who call themselves educated," intending thereby to injure the reputation of Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello, the complainant.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused, in his statement admitted having used the words "Mahars and Dehds", but stated that they were not used by him in the context of the sense alleged by the complainant and his witnesses. They were used for the instruction and correction of that part of the parishioners to whom he referred in his preliminary remarks. "I have never used the pulpit to defame anybody, and any words that I uttered that day were never intended to cast a defamatory aspersion on the complainant.

According to Canon Law which was the personal law of Catholics, it was an important part of the duties of a Parish Priest to make every endeavour to correct his parishioners, both by congregational reprimand and private counsel, and to see that there was no relaxation of church discipline or church practice. In all humility the accused wished to point out that the scriptures used the strongest language in animadverting upon those who wander from the path of rectitude not hesitating to use such language as generaton of vipers, serpants, etc.

DR. RAYMOND'S EVIDENCE.

Fr. L. Raymond, (Leonard) examined on behalf of the defence said that he belonged to the Roman Catholic Church and was a Doctor of Canon Law. His age was 33. He was an assistant in St. Teresa's Church, Girgaum. His doctorate was conferred on him by the Gregorian University in Rome. It was one of the Universities with the greatest repute as far as the Ecclesiastical Science was concerned. He was also a D.P of the University of Kandy in Ceylon.

"IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE".

Mr. M. M. Karbhari counsel for the complainant objected to the evidence of this witness on the ground that his evidence was irrelevant—he came as an expert on Canon Law and under Section 45, Indian Evidence Act, the experts evidence can only be admissible when the court has to form an opinion upon a point of Foreign Law or of Science or Art or as to the identity of handwriting. The opinion of this witness as an expert on the duties and obligation of a Parish Priest is not included within the four corners of section 45 and therefore his evidence is inadmissible.

Mr. Godinho stated that the evidence of this witness was admissible as in this case it was necessary to ascertain the obligations and duties of the Parish Priest and parishioners respectively as laid down in the Canon Law.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari:—Subject to the objections as to the relevancy to be determined hereafter at the time of the argument evidence may be allowed.

Continuing, Dr. Raymond said: A Parish Priest was responsible for the regulation of the Church service in his Parish. It was his duty to prescribe the hours at which Sacraments were to be administered. It was not only permissible but it was his duty to administer rebuke to his parishioners. The exact position in Canon Law of a Parish Priest was that of a father in a family "in loco parentis". The only occasion which the Parish Priest would have to address the whole congregation was when it is assembled for worship, and that was allowed by Canon Law.

UNDER FIRE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cros-examined by Mr. M. M. Karbhari the witness said: I have only taken an oath of Celibacy and not of Poverty as the Jesuits do. I have neither taken an oath of Humility. The significance of a confession according to Caholic Church is to reconcile a man to his Creator by repentance. Since the time for the confession is regulated it would be permissible to a priest not to hear confessions for some grave reasons. I would call grave reasons the maintenance of discipline in the church. For the present nothing else strikes me as any other grave reason. It is permissible for a priest to call his parishioners an "Idiot" and a "Brat". If the expression is justified by the circumstances I do not see how the solemnity of the day can take away this privilege of the priest.

It was not permissible for a priest during the sermon to be offensive to an individual merely to vent his personal quarrel with that person. He could not use an offensive expression to pentilate his private and personal grievance against an individual.

Asked about Cardinal Gibbons —Archbishop of Baltimore withness said he was regarded some years back as an eminent man and a great Bishop He was never considered an authority on Canon Law at any time.

CARDINAL GIBBONS QUOTED.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari then read the passage of Cardinal Gibbons from "The Ambassador of Christ' as follows:—Since the members of the congregation have so much reverence for their Pastor that they will not presume to admonish him of his faults in the pulpit, and since even his brothers in the priesthood will not assume the ungrateful task of reproving him, should not his own conscience and sense of duty be a stern monitor to him? For the just is first accuser of himself

Is it not a crime against religion for an Ambassador of Christ to abuse this exemption from public criticism which he enjoys? Imagine a clergyman strutting into the pulpit and, in the sacred precincts of the temple, before a hushed congregation, delivering himself in a tiresome and perfunctory manner of some common place remarks, which the people have heard over and over again, of becoming a Jupiter Tonans, making up for lack of ideas by a thundering and aggressive voice; or talking through out of dollars and cents, without any allusion to the Gospel; or indulging in general vituperation, or venting his anger on some particular parishioner under a thin disguise of language which many of his hearers, as well as the object of his assault can easily penetrate.

"NO MORE COWARDLY ACTION"

I can hardly conceive a spectacle more cowardly and contemptible than that of an anointed Minister taking unwarrantable advantage of the immunity which his sacred office bestows on him, protected by the armour of his priestly robes sheltering himself behind the breast-works of the pulpit and pouring forth vollies of offensive language that he would not dare to utter to a gentleman in the streets. Such license must arouse in every honest breast sentiments of righteous indignation. The people came for bread, and they received a stone.

"NOT AN AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST."

The witness Dr. L. Raymond "I agree with the passtge now read out to me.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari further read as: "Should not the herald of the Gospel make it a rule of his life never to degrade the pulpit by introducing into it his alleged personal grievances. Christ gives him authority to preach His Gospel of love, not the Gospel of hate or pelf. The preacher that substitutes the Gospel of Selfish Greed for the Gospel of Christ, desecrates the house of God like the money-changers whom our Lord drove from the temple, he dishonours his ministry; he detracts from the reverence which is due to is sacred profession; is an usurper and not an ambassador of Christ.

Dr. L. Raymond again agreed with the opinion expressed. During the sermon none of the parishioners or any one can disturb the priest. The congregation was bound to attend to his sermon with rapt attention preferably with silence, and under these circumstances it behoves a priest not to use offensive language.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER DEFENCE WITNESS.

Mr. Elias Crasto, another witness for the defence, in his examination-in-chief said, his age is 68. He was a parishioner of the Church at Amboli. He knew the parties in that case. He was present for the Mass on Easter Sunday. He was downstairs. Fr. Fernandez said: "There are some bad boys who are misbehaving themselves, I have often spoken to their fathers and brothers; even Mahars and Dheds would understand better than these educated people" No name was mentioned He did not understand this particular remark applied to any particular individual.

Cross-examined witnes said: "I left the Church after the whole service was over. Until now I had no conversation with Fr. Fernandez on this subject. I did know why I was summoned, because this noise has become all over. The noise was about this case between Mr. D'Mello and Fr. Fernandez. I did not know what happened that morning. but I came to know that a certain boy had gone for confession that morning. I do not know who they were. And Fr Fernandez made a reference that a certain boy had come for confession. I did not hear Fr. Fernandez say that the boy was impertinent. I do not remember what Fr. Fernandez said with regard to the conduct of these boys who had gone for confession that morning. I did not hear Fr. Fernandez saying that I told his brother and that he asked me to say Mass as I did not know my duty. I could hear mostly of what Fr. Fernandez said. I was quite attentive I know Mr. D'Mello and his brother, Mr. D'Mello enjoys a good position in life. I would not like to be called a Mahar or Dhed. I would not mind if I be called a Mahar or Dhed in a house of God, because it is a matter of correction."

The case was adjourned for further hearing.

MURDERED GIRL'S BODY IN A BUSH

Nairobi Crime Mystery

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Nairobi.—The discovery of the body of a 25-year old Leeds girl, Miss Keppie, in a deserted spot, some miles from Nakuru, and also the disappearance of her companion, Miss Stevenson, another English girl, has deeply stirred the colony.

W. R. Ross, the son of the well-known game hunter, Major Ross, has been arrested on a charge of murder.

The girls accompanied Ross on Thursday by a motor car to Nakuru ostensibly to go to a cinema The police found an abandoned car on Saturday and the body in a bush in its neighbourhood with a bullet wound on the head.

ROSS' ADMISSION TO POLICE.

Ross went to the police station and said that he had no recollection of the previous 48 hours. Feverish search for Miss Stevenson is being made in which aeroplanes and defence force are participating. Alarm is intensified because the district abounds with wild animals.—Reuter's Special.

CAESARWITCH PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Following are the alterations in the probables for the Caesarwitch.

Roi De Paris (Fox).
Mandrisara (Weston).
Prince Oxendon (Barber).
Freaway (Evans).
Boldero (C. Jelliss).
Mag's Choice (Jones).
Sigiri is non-runner.—Reuter's Special.

Contempt Of Court Case Against N. W. R. Agent

SEQUEL TO RESTRAINT ORDER

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

An interesting situation has arisen in the dispute over the discharge of N. W. Railway workshopmen. The N. W. Railway Union officials declare that the Court injunction restraining the Agent from discharging 159 men were served yesterday afternoon through a bailiff on Mr. Moirhead, the Chief Personal Officer of the North Western Railway, but when the workmen in question went to the shops this morning they were informed that they had been discharged.

The Union Counsel is taking affidavits of the bailiff and Mr. M. A. Khan, the Vice-President of the Union deposing that the restraint order was served yesterday at 1-50 p.m., and the affidavits of discharged men to the effect that they worked till 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a view to move the Court to take contempt of court proceeding against the Agent of the Railway.—A. P.

RAILWAY AGENT'S UKASE

Jhansi Conference Pandal Not Allowed To Be Erected

JHANSI, Oct. 11.

Mr. Choudhary, Secretary, wires:—

Under instructions from the Agent, the President of the Indian Institute has prohibited Union workers from erecting Conference Pandal which was nearing completion. Union meetings on all Railway premises are banned by the Agent's order.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th October. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,10,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/6/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,62,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-5-5 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 18th October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 21st October. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 12th to Monday, the 17th October at Rs. 99-7-0 per cent. subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediates without previous notice at any time during this period. Four months' intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 4th to the 10th October 1932 amounted to Rs. 25,00,000.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pound sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India:—During the week ending the 8th October 1932, 771,000; from 1st April 1932 to the 8th October 1932: 10,135,000.

Sterling taken over in London:—From 1st April 1932 to the 8th October 1932:. 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve:—From 1st April 1932 to the 8th October 1932: 3,750,000.

Total:—During the week ending the 8th October 1932: 771,000; from 1st April 1932 to the 8th October 1932: 7,100,000.

Von Gronau Rescued

LONDON, Oct. 11.

According to Rangoon message Von Gronau has arrived there safely. He was rescued by steamer "Karagola".—Reuter.

Calcutta.—The Principal of the Comilla Victoria College, under the instructions of the District Magistrate has issued an appeal to parents and guardians of students in connection with a scheme to check terrorist activities.—A.P.

POSTPONE LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Haji Abdulla Haroon's Latest Slogan

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

"After reading the different statements of different leaders of the Punjab, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Madras, including the President and Secretary of the Muslim Conference and Secretary of the Muslim League, I have come to know that they are all against the Lucknow Conference," declared Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., to-day in an interview to the Associated Press.

He added: "According to my knowledge, although they are against the Lucknow meeting at present, they are all willing to come to an honourable settlement between the communities. In view of all these differences, I appeal to Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid to postpone the Lucknow Conference for sometime and try to remove misunderstandings if any, and then work for an honourable peace.

HINDU PROPOSALS.

I am very glad that Pandit Malaviya has put his heart and soul in the work to achieve a settlement for which he will tour the Punjab and Bengal. I will pray for his success. After the termination of his tour and with the consultation of the Congress and Hindu leaders, I hope he can prepare final proposals and ask the Muslim leaders to meet in Conference at a suitable place and on a suitable date for the purpose, and I hope then everyone will respond satisfactorily."—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE WELCOMED

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza, M.L.A., welcomes the idea of bringing about a communal settlement among the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. He requests leaders who will meet in Lucknow to see that Muslim representation may be 31 in the Madras Council and not 29 as decided by the Prime Minister. He does not attach much importance to the system of electorates but the view of the community in general, he says, is to adopt the formula proposed by the late Maulana Mohomed Ali.—A. P.

Peace Move Welcomed By Labour

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Mr. M. A. Khan, President, Central Labour Federation, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Shaukat Ali: Your peace move is welcomed by labour."—A. P.

Shaukat Ali's Move Welcomed

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Akram Khan, Bholumian Mullajan, Mohamed Mohsimali Khairulanam, Nazir Ahmed Shalsuddin Ahmed and Mohamad Osman have sent the following telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali to-day:—"Old Khilafat leaders and workers unanimously welcome your timely move for Muslim solidarity Ready for full co-operation as before Muslims of Bengal, except a few self-seekers, are with you."—A. P.

Calcutta Howl Against Shaukat Ali

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Messrs. A. Suhrawardy, A. H. Ghuznavi, Abul Kasem Abdul Jawad, Rahim Mohammad Rafique, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Qayyum, Mohamad Ali Khan, S. M. Sadeq, Amiruddin Ahmed, Sharafat Hossain, A. Nasir, Bedarbakht Ahmed, Abdur Satvar, K. Ahmad and Haji A. Moosa have issued the following statement:—"We the undersigned view with resentment, anxiety and alarm the alleged negotiations of Maulana Shaukat Ali with some of his old Congress associates who now style themselves 'Nationalist Muslims as their efforts are apparently intended to disrupt Muslim solidarity in India and to deprive them of their labours at the R.T.C.

We are emphatically of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by the proposed Conference at Lucknow as public opinion, truly reflective of Muslim views has been repeatedly and clearly expressed in India and England and we urge His Majesty's Government not to allow itself to be misled by the decision of the proposed Conference if it is not in conformity with the oft-repeated and clearly expressed Muslim public opinion in India and England."—A. P.

Lucknow Parleys Disapproved

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Central National Muhammadan Association held on Sunday, October 10, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Central National Muhammadan Association strongly disapprove of the efforts that are being made by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others to secure a modification of the Communal Award by substituting some form of joint electorate which in the present condition is utterly unacceptable to Muslims as repeatedly and clearly expressed by Muslims in India and England and which is calculated to deprive Moslems of their labours at the Round Table Conference.

This Association is convinced that unwise steps are now being taken and will lead to trouble and retard the cause of further constitutional advance and further this Association believes that the best course to attain communal harmony is to abide by the award. The Association therefore asks his Majesty's Government not to allow itself to be misled by the views of a few individuals meeting at Lucknow or elsewhere."—A. P.

FLIGHT OF DALAI LAMA

Government Of India Denies The Report

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The Government of India have received an official communication from the Political Officer, Sikkim, who is now at Lhassa, that the recent report published in the press about the rebellion in Tibet and the flight of the Dalai Lama is absolutely untrue. The Chinese Central Government have ordered the stoppage of all hostilities by the Chinese troops in that region.—A. P.

MOTOR TRANSPORT FOR CITY POLICE

Supplementary Grants In Bombay Council

POONA, Oct. 11.

The Bombay Council to-day passed through all its stages Bill XIV which fixes the scale of standard weights and measures for the Presidency of Bombay and also two supplementary grants brought forward by the Home and General Member.

The first of these makes provision for motor transport to replace mounted police in Bombay City and the other is intended to meet the cost of an additional canal telegraph and telephone inspector for Sind.

This completed Government business before the House which then took up consideration of the resolution moved by Rao Saheb Kulkarni which seeks to have seats in various wards of Poona City Municipality re-arranged on a rateable proportion of residents of wards or on the basis of voters in each ward.

Sir Ramuddin Ahmed opposed it on the ground that the acceptance of the resolution would result in a reduction of seats for Mahomedans on the Municipality from 5 to 4.

The mover then withdrew the resolution on the assurance of the Minister that if necessity arose Government would consider the distribution of seats in each ward on a population basis.—A P.

MADRAS MINISTERS CALLED TO OOTY

Sequel To Non-Brahmin Conference Fiasco

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

It is understood that three Ministers are leaving the Ooty tonight, being summoned by the Governor, obviously as a sequel to the break-up of the Tanjore Non-Brahmin Confederation.

It is rumoured that one of the Ministers may resign. A "No-Confidence" motion will probably be moved at the ensuring session of the legislature but the changes of the motion being carried are regarded as remote. It is stated that some opposition members have promised to support the Chief Minister in the event of a "No-Confidence" motion.—A. P.

Temple At Perambur Thrown Open

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

In pursuance of the temple entry campaign the Sundaravinayagar Temple in Perambur was thrown open to Harijans by Babu Rajendra Prasad yesterday.—A. P.

The police arrested a dozen volunteers to-day for picketing shops in George Town, Madras.—A. P.

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FULL CIVIC EQUALITY

Untouchability League's Mission

OUT TO REVOLUTIONALISE CASTE HINDU MENTALITY

Owing to the illness of Mr. G. D. Birla, president of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, who was laid up with influenza for nearly a week, the preliminary work in connection with the organisation of the League was unavoidably delayed. Even during his illness, however, the president was communicating with friends and possible colleagues. The selection of members of the Central Board and of the presidents of the Provincial Boards was necessarily a matter requiring some time. Now the personnel of the All-India (Central) Board has been settled but the publication of the names has to be postponed to the receipt of the assent of the persons concerned. As soon as that is received names will be published.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

Preliminary arrangements to form Provincial Boards are vigorously going on. Proposals are being received from provincial workers in the field. Considerable progress has already been made in the formation of a Provincial Board for the Bombay Presidency, including (1) Bombay City (2) Maharashtra and (3) Gujarat. Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji will be president of the board. Under this board there will be two boards for Maharashtra and Gujerat respectively. The general secretary had been to Poona in connection with the organisation of the Maharashtra Board of which Mr. G. K. Devadhar has agreed to become the president.

The general secretary will tour the following provinces during this month and the following months specifically for the organisation of provincial boards and their work.

October:—Gujerat, Sind, Rajputana, Delhi and Punjab.

November:—Agra, Oudh, Behar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, C. P. Marathi Districts and Berar, and C. P. Hindi Districts.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT.

The All-India office will be established in New Delhi in the third week of October. The president is proceeding to Delhi and the general secretary will also reach Delhi in the course of his tour of provinces, on or about October 2.

Special emphasis has got to be laid on the character of the work to be done by this League. The League aims at the complete removal of any bar in civic matters which operates to the detriment of the down-trodden people. The League will work to bring about such a radical change in the outlook, the very mentality of the caste Hindus that they will as a matter of course treat the depressed classes as their equals.

The general secretary left on Monday night for Ahmedabad according to his programme. Dr B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta has agreed to be president of the Bengal Board.

Dahanu Temples Opened To Harijans

(From A Correspondent.)

DAHANU, October 10.

On Sunday last all the five temples in Dahanu were thrown open to the Harijans, by the caste Hindus. Two of the five temples are owned by private persons.

About 40 Harijans were taken in procession in the evening, to each of the five temples. The procession started from the Sub-Judge's Building and consisted of forty Harijans and about 500 Caste Hindus. The Harijans were taken inside each temple by the caste Hindu leaders for "darshan".

Mrs. Radhabai Karandikar, Mrs. Sumatibai Kirtane and Mrs. Sitabai Phatak along with other ladies were present and distributed 'kunkum' to the depressed class women and received it from them also.

The procession terminated after speeches made by Mr. Appa Sahib Karandikar and Mr. Naranji Bhatt.

MURICLE CHEVALIER MOBBED.

Police Baton Charges.

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

Police made two truncheon charges to rescue Maurice Chevalier from his admirers when he arrived in Prague. A strong cordon of police had been drawn up to protect the star, but the crowd was so great and pressed forward with such force that it was feared that the star would be severely injured.

Chevalier afterwards stated that he had never had such a tumultuous reception, "except, perhaps, in London."—Reuter.

AN EXPENSIVE EXTINGUISHER.

Cider Puts Out A Fire.

VIENNA, (By Mail).

Cider was used instead of water to prevent the spread of a fire which broke out in an inn at Dornleiten, Eastern Styria, Austria.

The fire had destroyed the outhouses attached to the inn at the fire brigade arrived and no water supply was available.

Barrels containing 100 gallons of cider, however, were found near at hand, soon put a speedy—if expensive—end to the fire.—Reuter.

NATURE'S "SODA FOUNTAIN".

YELLOWSTONE PARK (Wyoming), (By Mail).

A natural geyser which spouts cold soda water has been discovered in Yellowstone National Park.

The "soda fountain," playing to a height of three feet, has water filled with bubbles of carbon dioxide gas.—Reuter.

RAO BAHADUR BOLE'S SUCCESS.

Backward Classes' Congratulations

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the backward classes held on Monday last, at DeLisle Road, under the presidency of Mr. B. A. Patil, editor of "Satyawadi" Kolhapur:—

(1) This public meeting of the backward classes of Bombay congratulates Rao Bahadur Bole upon his successfully getting the Bill passed "reserving seats on the Bombay Municipal Schools Committees."

(2) This public meeting expresses its protest and condemns the attitude of the so-called Liberal papers, the advanced class leaders.

(3) This public meeting authorises the president to forward the above resolution to the authorities concerned.

The following resolutions were passed at the public meeting of the backward classes residing at Tardeo held on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. K. G. Kalekar, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party:—

(1) This meeting congratulates Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole on his success in getting his bill re: Reserved Seats on the Bombay Municipality Schools Committee, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council.

(2) This meeting thanks His Excellency the Governor in Council for his assent to the Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill re: Reserved Seats on the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

(3) This meeting condemns the attitude of several newspapers and some members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation while attacking Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill of Reserved Seats.

(4) This meeting heartily congratulates the members who have supported Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill.

Simla.—Captain Brittain Jones, Comptroller of the Viceroy's Household, has been lying ill in the Ripon Hospital for the past few weeks. He was operated upon twice, and his present condition is causing some anxiety.—A. P.

LIBERAL UNION HOPES RECEIVE SET-BACK

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Hopes of Liberal reunion following the ex-Ministers' resignations, have received a set-back at Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to attend a meeting at Queen's Hall London on October 12 to approve of the ex-Ministers' conduct.

He contends that a Liberal revival is impossible unless the Governments "reactionary" record and not merely tariffs, is repudiated.—Reuter

CABINET BUSINESS

Ottawa And Ireland

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Prime Minister, who on Saturday returned from a week's holiday in Scotland, to-day took up the study of current questions with his ministerial colleagues several of whom including the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon visited him at Downing Street. Important political questions will be under examination this week and a series of Cabinet meetings beginning to-morrow afternoon will take place preparatory to the reassembly of Parliament on October 18.

M. Herriot's visit will bring under notice certain international questions and urgent imperial and domestic matters also await attention. The latter include the final Cabinet approval of the draft legislation to implement the Ottawa Conference agreements. Schedules to the preferences omitted from the pubished text of the Ottawa agreements will be announced on Wednesday night.

In view of Friday's opening of formal negotiations with the Irish Free State delegates the questions in dispute will also be under further consideration of the Ministers during the next few days. It is anticipated that one month will suffice for winding up the work of the present session of Parliament, which will probably be prorogued about November 17 the new session to be opened by the King on November 22.—B.O.W.

COTTON GOODS FOR TEA

Britain Demands Preference From Ceylon

LONDON, October 11.

The grave situation facing Britain's principal export trade to Ceylon, namely cotton piecegoods in face of the flood of Japanese goods at prices below the cost of production in European countries was the subject of a resolution at a meeting of the Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution urged Government to secure reciprocal concessions as the condition of making preferences to Ceylon permanent. It was pointed out that Ceylon had not granted preference to British cotton goods whereas the British tea preference alone preserved the Ceylon tea industry.—Reuter

EXTRA DUTY ON BRITISH GOODS

New Polish Tariff Law

WARSAW, Oct. 10.

More bricks were added to the European tariff walls to-day by the publication of a new Polish tariff law, which while ostensibly giving some preference to British goods compared with German, increases duties by from ten to over a 100 per cent. on a considerable number of imported United Kingdom and British Empire goods, including machinery, motor cars, electrical supplies, steel, chemicals and herrings.

A small duty has also been imposed for the first time on cotton and coal, which owing to the reduced value of the pound sterling are being imported from England in considerable quantities.—Reuter

Dassera Celebrations At Ratnagiri

(From A Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 10.

Dassara festivals were celebrated publicly in the Municipal Vyayam School. Several officers and well-known citizens took part in the celebrations. The students showed good progress in display of lathi, 'bhala,' 'furygadga' games.

A young Bhandari cowboy was struck with lightning at Vervad near Amalgund last week. He succumbed to the injuries.

CHRISTIANITY REAL KEY TO PEACE IN INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The significance of the Mission of Fellowship from the Churches in India was stressed by the Bishop of Ripon, presiding at a mass meeting held at the Town Hall at Leeds to welcome the mission.

He said that though the mission had no political purpose whatever it was a reminder of what should be obvious though Governments had failed to realise it, namely that Christianity held the real key to peace and it was the one real practical foreign policy. He added that it was a reminder of the lines on which divisions could be bridged.—Reuter

THE INSUL HUNT

Provisional Arrest In Athen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10

The State Department has instructed the Legation in Athens to request for the provisional arrest and detention of Samuel Insull on charges of embezzlement and larceny. The request is based on the fact that an extradition treaty between Greece and the United States is practically completed, al-

COMMITTED NO CRIME

ATHENS, Oct. 10

Insull is calmly awaiting developments. He says that he has committed no crime but that he has lost personally a hundred million dollars.—Reuter.

INDIAN LEAGUE DELEGATION.

MEERUT, October 11

Miss Monica Whitley and Mr Leonard W. Matters, of the India League Delegation, arrived Meerut early this morning from Rawalpindi. The other two members have gone to Peshawar.—A.P.

EDUCATION TESTS FOR GOVT. EMPLOYEES

Persian Plan To Eliminate Favouritism

TEHERAN (Persia), (By Mail).

Every employee in the Persian Department of Commerce must now sit for an examination in arithmetic, geography and history as a test of his education.

This new ruling by the Department is planned to eliminate favouritism in assigning posts.

Now, if an employee of many years' service fails to get the necessary points to pass the examination, he will be made to 'retire.' Both old and young will be subjected to this test.—Reuter.

Kanya Gurukula Celebrates 6th Anniversary

(From A Correspondent).

DEHRA DUN, Oct. 8.

Proceedings of the 6th anniversary of the Kanya Gurukula Dehra Dun commenced yesterday. Besides hundreds of parents and guardians of the students, Shri Narayan Swami, Swami Swatantra Nand, Pandit Budh Dev, Pundit Gian Chand, Acharya Dev Sharma, L. Narayan Dutt of Delhi, and others participated in the proceedings. "Our" flag was unfurled by Shrimati Vidyavati in the morning, and Acharya Dev Sharma delivered a sermon.

In the afternoon there were two debates in Sanskrit and Hindi on "Is Western Civilization a Success?" and "Is Hindu Caste System based on birth or action?" Girl students of the Gurukula College read papers on the subjects and discussions were led by other students. At night Shri Narayan Swami delivered a discourse on "Position of Women in the Vedas." Twenty-seven new girls were admitted.

On the 8th instant, the foundation stone of the new Hostel Buildings of the Gurukula was laid by Shri Narayan Swami who in the course of a speech made an appeal to the Aryans of India to contribute to the building fund. Prizes and medals were then distributed among the deserving girls of the institution.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LAHORE, October 11.

The next session of the Punjab Legislative Council begins on November 7. The session will last altogether seven days, and meetings will be held on November 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 21 and 22. Of these two days will be devoted to non-official business.—A.P.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMS PACT

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr Norman Davis, representing the United States Government, starts a series of conferences with the British Government officials and economic experts to-morrow fulfilling his dual mission of preparing for American participation in the World Economic Conference and attempting to reconcile the Hoover proposals with the British disarmament programme. Mr Davis's first talk will be with Sir Walter Layton.

It is understood that there is no likelihood of the MacDonald-Herriot talks being extended to include Mr Davis.—Reuter

SCOPE OF LONDON CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 10

A British Official Wireless message from London, dated October 11, says:—

The French Premier Herriot has accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and will visit London this week, probably on Wednesday or Thursday. The purpose of the visit is to enable the two Premiers to discuss the difficulties which beset the problem of international disarmament.

It was with the object of helping forward a solution of some of these difficulties that the British Government a few days ago suggested a Four Power Conference. Their proposal was agreed to in principle by the Powers concerned, but the date and place still remain unfixed.

It is hoped that the British Government's further initiative inviting M. Herriot to London may be held to solve these in addition to other points.

Referring to certain criticisms which have been passed on the Four Power Conference proposal the "Times" says: "There was never any idea that the projected meeting should usurp in any way or to the smallest extent the functions of the Disarmament Conference itself. On the contrary the only object contemplated for it has been to reach such understanding as will enable the conference to get down to effective work."

KING BEAT CORBETT

LONDON, October 10.

At Manchester to-night, in a boxing match over fifteen rounds for the British Bantamweight Championship and the Lonsdale Belt, Johnny King (Manchester) beat on points Dick Corbett (London), the holder.—Reuter's Special.

A NEW RADIO APPARATUS

An "Irish Press" representative learned in mail week that a prominent English radio manufacturing company are particularly interested in the wireless apparatus, stated to be worth £100,000 which has been invented by a Dublin professor, whose identity is at present undisclosed.

It is claimed for the invention that it will be possible to eliminate any sound from an instrument in an orchestra so that anyone could play a similar instrument in unison with the unseen band.

Although the company in question are stated to be keen in securing the rights to manufacture the apparatus inventor it is stated, intends to develop the apparatus in the Free State, and a Dublin firm has already been approached.

The inventor at the moment desires to remain anonymous, and his identity will not be revealed until his invention has been publicly demonstrated. It is stated that it is hoped to have the apparatus tested soon at the Dublin Broadcasting Station.

EXHIBITION DEMAND.

A growing demand for radio sets is being reflected at the Wireless and Gramophone Exhibition at the Mansion House, Dublin.

One leading exhibitor told an "Irish Press" representative other day that orders for 25 sets had been received.

A notable feature of the business transactions was that higher priced radio sets were finding a ready market. No fewer than 15 sets valued at £55 each had been sold at one stall.

The smaller types of sets were also proving popular, and another stall-holder expressed delight with the numerous orders and inquiries that were being made.

—The "Irish Press."

GREED ALLEGED AS MOTIVE OF MURDER

Dhobi Talao Crime Suspicions

POLICE STORY OF BANK DEPOSIT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An application to release the five members of a Parsi family arrested on suspicion that they are connected with the murder of Mr. Kavasji Bhikaji Daruvala, was refused by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

It will be recalled that Mr Kavasji Daruwalla a Parsi aged 60 was found dead in his room at Dhobitalao on the morning of Thursday last. Following the incident the Esplanade police arrested Sheriar Bhikaji, a brother of the deceased and Sherar's four sons and placed them before Mr Khandalawala who remanded them to custody till October 21.

SAME FAMILY.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, Advocate, made an application this morning in the court of Mr. Khandalawala on behalf of the accused that they be released on bail. He pleaded that all the accused are members of the same family and are near relatives of the deceased. Two of them are very young, one of them being 18, and the other only 12 and if all of them could not be released on bail at least the two boys should be let out.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, opposed the bail and said that if the accused have let out on bail the police would be handicapped in preparing their case. He pointed out that near the dead body of Kawasji a blood-stained knife was found.

BANK DEPOSIT

Mr. Spencer further pointed out that there was a sum of Rs. 20,000 deposited in the Central Bank of India in the joint name of the deceased and his brother, the first accused, and the latter had borrowed Rs. 6000 from the bank on the strength of that deposit. On the whole the circumstances were such as led to suspect strongly that the accused were connected with the murder.

The magistrate refused the application for bail.

WOMAN'S FATAL LEAP FOR FREEDOM

Sequel To Life Of Misery

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ill-treatment by her husband and mother-in-law and forcible confinement in a room under lock and key—these are said to be the reasons for Parwatibai Kardoke, a 20-year old woman, committing suicide by jumping down from the fourth floor of a building in Mazagaon during the early hours of Monday morning.

It appears that the husband, Balkrishna Genu, who married Parwati nearly ten years ago, has been unemployed for the last few months. Parvati had been living with her parents at her village and was brought to Bombay in April last, by her husband and she lived with him for a few days, during which time, it was alleged, she was ill-treated by both the husband and his mother. One day, nearly two months ago she left her husband's place and went and took shelter under her brother's roof at Byculla. She was employed in a mill and earning her livelihood.

On October 8 in the evening after the mills closed, Genu went to his brother-in-law's place and, it is alleged, forcibly removed his wife to his place at Mazagaon and kept her with another woman to see that she did not run away again. He went out that day and on Sunday he came home again and took her to his house. No food or water had been taken by Parvati both on Saturday and Sunday and the husband used force and made her take some food on Sunday evening.

Genu went to bed at night but Parvati kept on sitting. He at last went to sleep. At about 2-30 a.m. on Sunday the husband was awakened by a sound. He got up and found that his wife was missing. There was no way out except through the window of the room which was on the fourth floor, as the door had been locked from inside and Genu had kept the key with him.

LYING IN GUTTER

Genu hurried downstairs and found that his wife was lying in the gutter in an unconscious state. He took her upstairs and gave her some water. He informed the police, who removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died a few hours after.

At the inquest held this morning by the coroner, Rama Nana, the brother of the deceased, giving evidence, stated that his sister had a very unhappy married life. She came and lived with him as she was being ill-treated by her unemployed husband and his mother.

The husband also gave evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to facture of the lumber vertebre sustained from a suicidal jump from the fourth floor of a building as the woman was tired of the ill-treatment by her husband and mother-in-law.

RISE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

New Treasury Bonds At 2 P. C.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The news of the issue of 2 per cent. Treasury Bonds by the British Government, resulted in a sharp rise in Government Securities. 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 72/1 but declined to Rs. 71/13 on scattered selling. At this level there was heavy buying which advanced prices to a new high level. Offerings were scarce and the market closed as under:—

It appears that in future, the rate of borrowings will be smaller and prices of all existing securities will be adjusted with the prospective situation. We think with the present abundance of money there will be further sharp advances, but we do not think it safe to be over-enthusiastic near the top of the market. Apart from other considerations, new issues at low rates will have material effect on the budgetary.

The share Bazar remained dissituation.

ed to-day for clearing purposes but will re-open to-morrow when the effect of decline in raw cotton prices are expected to lower prices.

CLOSING RATES.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 97/8
4 per cent Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 96/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82/6
4½ per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 100/2
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91/10
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/3
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1940-43 Rs. 100/7
5½ per cent. Loan due 1938-40 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 102
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/8
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 107
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 105/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 92/3
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 105/8
Forward Rates. 17th October settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5
Tone of Market:—Very firm.

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

Preparations for the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition are going apace. The Exhibition is definitely fixed for the Divali Holidays from Sunday (23rd October) to 13th November (both days inclusive) on the Edgah Maidan on Bunder Road.

Exhibits from all quarters of India are pouring in and large and assorted exhibits of Indian Art and Industry will be displayed in the Exhibition. Those holding any specimens of Indian art or craft modern or ancient are requested to send them to the Secretary Exhibits Committee.

There is immediate and urgent need for volunteers.

STOP PRESS

DRYING UP SPRINGS OF CHARITY.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct 11.

The proposal to organise sweepstakes in Monte Carlo for the benefit of English hospitals has alarmed Archbishop of Canterbury who in an address at Cantergury Diocesan Conference to-day deplored the idea of helping sick and suffering "by exploiting and stimulating gambling instinct which is making havoc for so many people in this country."

The Primate believes that sweeps will "dry up the springs of voluntary charity" and earnestly hopes that great hospitals will resist temptation and keep to source of their up-keep.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED RIOTS IN BELFAST.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Belfast.—Shots were exchanged between riots and police during serious unemployed riots. As counter to the intentions of unemployed to proceed to the workhouse to demand higher rates of relief authorities drafted in several hundred additional police and placed ban on processions.

Attempts to defy prohibition resulted in the clashes in which police made several baton charges. Crowds then erected barricades in the street with a view to holding up traffic and threw stones and smashed windows of shops and trams. While the police were dealing with attack several shots were fired at police who were compelled to reply and as result crowd scattered. Number were arrested. Casualties are not yet ascertained. Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES SWEDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

King Gustav, Princess Ingrid and Princess Ingeborg were present at station to bid farewell to the Prince of Wales and Prince George when they left Stockholm in King's special saloon to Gothenburg 'en route' to Holland.

The Princes will be guests of Lieutenant Governor of Gothenburg at the residency after which they will travel by midnight train to Malmoe whence they will fly to Hamburg.

Great interest is aroused in Amsterdam by projected visit of Prince of Wales who is due to arrive on Thursday while Prince George plies straight from Hamburg to London.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH SEAMEN'S STRIKE CALLED OFF.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 11.

The danger of strike in all French shipping companies has been averted by the decision of Seamen's Union to call og strike of crews of Messageries Maritime vessels which started on 9th October on obtainng complete satisfaction, the Minister of Marine having agreed to unconditional maintenance of bonus.

No measures will be taken against strikers and discussion is to be opened in order to fix new terms. Strike had affected four liners in port here, namely "Compiegne Explorateur," "Grandidier" "Lamartine," and "Champollion" all of which will sail tomorrow while crew of "Angkor" will join ship enroute, displacing crew engaged as result of strike. Failure to obtain satisfaction would have resulted in Union calling general strike of all French Seamen.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Clan McVictr, Rodger, Liverpool.

Argun Maru, Oyasna, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

City of Paris, Hoppins, Liverpool.

Bankura, Creese, Busrah.

LOADING

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Steamer C Cairo for Liverpool.

Steamer Mundra for London.

Steamer Argun Maru for Kob

Steamer Maloja for Sydney.

S.S. Clan McVicar.—The J F Coy's steamer Clan McVicar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Cairo.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Cairo, is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi with a general cargo and hence she will sail for Liverpool with through passengers.

S.S. Bankura.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

S.S. Mantua for London.—12 bales woollen carpet Cox and Kings Ltd; 21 cases cattle fish bows H A Kathawala; 2 bales animal skins M R Shaffi and Co; 11 bales animal skins A M S P Pillai and Co; 5 bales animal skins A L Hassam. 35 bags apricat turnels D B K Chandmal 610 bags groundnut cakes E Mauvji and Co.

S.S. Gogra for Hull.—7000 bags castor seed Birla Bros.

For Dunkirk.—1750 tons manqueuse ore Cox and Kings Ltd; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Havre.—495 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton fly; M Chandulal & Co; 124 bales cotton raw A Porar and Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Barcelova.—15 cases casings D Abraham and Sons.

For Manchester.—150 bales cotton waste Thos Cook and Sons; 138 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.

For Antwerp.—250 bags cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Mundra for Hull.—100 bales hemp D Anandji; 3747 bags myraballum, 62 bags rapeseed Cavirial and Co.

S.S. Britainia for Liverpool.—350 bales hemp D Anandji.

For New York.—2800 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Marienfels for Hamburg—800 bags broundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy: 110 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

For Ratterdom.—770 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd: 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

S.S. Kaga Maru for Kobe.—170 bales cotton raw V M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

S.S. Bengal Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha from Tokahawa.—20 cases toys; 154 cases royon and cotton mixed goods; 183 cases transmission conductors; 40 cases rayon goods; 14 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo—70 cases cotton yarn; 14 cases cotton shirting; 50 cases toys.

From Nagoya.—120 cases boxes 157 cases cotton shirting; 125 cases porcelain.

From Osaka.—100 drums coal pitch: 380 cases cotton shirtings; 500 cases cotton piece goods; 100 cases cotton yarn; 135 cases silk yarn; 184 cases silk goods; 15 cases cotton drill; 25 cases rubber goods; 230 cases rayon yarn; 72 cases rayon oil; 1530 cases glassware; 135 cases rayon piece goods; 25 cases celluoid goods; 200 cases cycle parts; 520 bundles metal ware; 564 bundles wire; 124 bundles brasswere; 50 cases mosquito coils; 110 cases enamel ware; 600 kgs. rud lead.

From Kobe.—20 cases chemicals; 200 drums coal pitch; 163 drums coal tar; 121 cases straw boards; 270 cases rayon piece goods: 25 cases tea; 260 cases fish oil; 210 cases cotton oil; 210 cases cotton flannel; 127 cases cotton jeans; 240 cases piece goods; 85 cases milk yarn; 102 cases silk yarn; 102 cases silk piece goods; 25 cases playing cards; 50 cases ginger; 44 cases tiles; 40 cases glassware; 50 cases rayon yarn; 80 cases cotton shirtings; 25 cases camphor; 182 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods; 440 cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Moji.—323 glassware 3350 bags cement.

From Hongkong.—10 cases cotton sacks; 50 cases cotton shirtings.

From Canton.—50 bags sugar candy; 100 bags beans 200 cases fire crackers.

From Singapore.—250 bags blackpaper; 44 bales nut wegs; 95 bags gum bargaauin; 47 bags damar batu; 348 bags betel nuts; 1706 bags sago flour; 561 bags rattans; 66 bags pineapples; 20 bags gum copal; 3040 pas Poona planks; 15 cases quinine.

From Colombo.—50 bags plumbago; 113 bales matress fibre; 106 bags tea.

S.S. Rinda, Agents L Edward Ltd., from Gothenburg.—1660 cases stones; 32 cases machinery cases paper; 14 cases lamps; 31 421 cases hinges; 1072 cases card boons; 1253 cases nails; 200 bundles tubes; 610 drums chemicals.

From Oslo.—1318 cases paper; 300 cases wood bulp; 1310 cases nails; 20 cases cod liver oil.

From Hamburg—291 cases beer 310 cases bone ghee; 52 cases cardboards; 127 cases lamps; 22 cases screws; 56 cases chains; 205 cases clovestones; 334 bundles tubes; 100 bundles copper sheets; 216 cases e'ware; 230 cases paper; 650 cases machinery.

From Antwerp—6106 bundles steel hoops; 322 bundles steel joists; 139 bundles steel rivets; 708 bundles steel angles; 855 bundles steel sheets; 565 bundles steel rods; 282 bundles waggon parts; 140 bundles nails; 346 bundles bolts nuts; 214 bundles hinges; 300 bundles wire; 80 bags starch; 123 cases window glass; 800 bags whiting; 40 drums colour; 350 drums chemicals; 40 drums red lead; 93 bundles tile; 47 cases benzhee; 55 cases woollen yarn; 141 cases screws.

From Lisbon.—70 cases corks 93 cases card boards; 25 cases wine.

S.S. President van Buren. Agents F. F. Campbell and Co. 150 pieces tyres; 16 box frints.

From San Francisco.—1000 cases cud fruits.

From Penang.—1000 bags pearl sago; 430 bags pearl tapioca; 75 slates tin; 20 bundles matchboard leaves.

From Colombo.—97 hlc tea.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

Bombay University's Scheme

At a recent meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay it was decided to institute a Department of Chemical Technology and practical steps are now being taken with a view to bring the Department into being. The scheme for the institution of Technological Department has a long history extending over more than a decade.

The intention is to provide a course which will lead to the degree of B.Sc. (Tech.) after a period of theoretical and practical training extending over two years. Admission to this course will be open to students who have taken the degree of B.Sc. with Chemistry as their principal subject. Fifteen students will be admitted each year, making a total enrolment of thirty.

The department will be under the direct control of the University, and Government have been approached with a request that they should grant the use of one of the wings of the Royal Institute of Science for the Department.

RS. 5½ LAKHS DONATED.

The University Senate has voted a sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the initial expenditure on the Department. It is hoped that this sum will be sufficient to meet the cost of the plant and other capital expenses. The annual expenditure is expected to amount to a little over half a lakh of rupees. It is hoped that a considerable part of current expenditure may be met from the income arising out of endowments. One valuable endowment for the establishment of a laboratory in the Department has become available under the will of the late Mr. Tulsidas Surji. The sum thus payable will amount to about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

In the meantime the University is proceeding to appoint a University Professor of Technology whose first duty it will be to organize the Department and to arrange for its equipment. The person to be appointed as head of the Department will preferably be an Indian and the University Syndicate has decided that it may in excentional circumstances, offer a higher rate of salary than the usual salary paid to University Professors (viz. Rs. 800 to Rs 1,000 per mensem) the maximum not to exceed Rs. 1,500.—A. P.

Drainage Department Striker Released

Rupa Lakhia, one of the strikers of the Drainage Department who was sentenced to three months' hard labour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was released from Arthur Road jail as a special case by the Government. It is understood that Sir H. P. H. Dastur moved the Government for the clemency.

KARACHI—MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

To Work In Conjunction With Imperial Airways Service

An air-mail service between Karachi and Madras with halts at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary will be introduced with effect from 15th October 1932. It will work in conjunction with the Imperial Airways Karachi-Croydon air mail service.

The South-bound aeroplane of this service will leave Karachi on Saturday at 6-30 hours, arriving in Madras on Sunday at 9-15 hours. The North-bound aeroplane which will leave Madras at 14.00 hours on Monday will arrive at Karatchi at 18.10 hours on Tuesday.

HOURS OF POSTING

The latest hours of posting air mail articles at the Bombay General Post Office in connection with the Karachi-Madras air service are as follows:—

SOUTH-BOUND

1. Ordinary Correspondence 12.15 hours on Saturday.
2. Registered correspondence 11.45 hours on Saturday.

NORTH-BOUND

1. Ordinary correspondence 8-30 hours on Tuesday.
2. Registered correspondence 8.00 hours on Tuesday.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

Uninsured ordinary and registered letters, postcards and packets, but not parcels will be accepted at all post offices for despatch by this service, to destinations both in India and abroad.

The air fee on inland articles for transmission by the Madras-Karachi air service will be 2 annas per tola or fraction thereof, in addition to the ordinary inland postage and registration fee in the case of registered articles.

The full air fee on foreign articles using both the Madras-Karachi air mail service and the Imperial Airways service will be: 1. India-Iraq 5 annas per ½ oz. 2. India-Palestine 6 annas per ½ oz.; 3. India-Egypt 6 annas per ½ oz.; 4. India-any destination in Europe. 8 annas per ½ oz.; 5. India-Tanganyika 10 annas per ½ oz.; India-Kenya nd Uganda 10 annas per ½ oz.; 7. India-Rhodesia 14 annas per ½ oz.; 8. India-South Africa 1[illegible] annas per ½ oz in addition to the ordinary foreign postage to destination and registration fee in the case of registered articles.

A correct superscription and affixing of the blue air mail label is compulsory, as otherwise the articles are liable to be forwarded by the ordinary route.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5-20
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5-55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7-50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8-55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19- 5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20-45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13-25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20- 0
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21-45
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22- 0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22-15

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9- 5
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-45

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF WOMEN

BIG AGENDA FOR BARODA COUNCIL

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 11.

After an interval of two years, the first session of the Baroda State Legislative Council was held to-day under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, when 24 members including two Antyja and two Mahomedans were present. After welcoming the members, the President in a speech said: We have a most useful agenda before us. In addition to interpellations and resolutions, we have to consider such questions of far-reaching importance as the Property Rights of Women under the Hindu Law, Amendments in the Law relating to Hindu marriages, in regard to age and prohibited degrees of relationship and registration of medical practitioners. We are grateful to Rao Bahadur Govindbhai for presiding over the Committee on property rights for women and placing at our disposal his unequalled knowledge of the problems that are vital to the well being of our society.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

It is unnecessary for me to state His Highness' policy of enlisting the co-operation of the people in the task of administration. All measures of the Government are framed in the interests of the people and, in the framing of them, we give the fullest opportunity to all interests affected to state their views and consider them with sympathy in the net work of the Local Board of all kinds. We have in the State, village panchayats, prant panchayats, municipal councils in the District and State, communication boards in the school committees. In the many committees we appoint 'ad hoc' for the consideration of important social, economy and other questions that arise from time to time, and last but not the least in the Dhara Sabha, we have an effective machinery for securing this close and continuous co-operation."

Proceeding further, he gave a brief account of the resolutions passed by the Dhara Sabha during the last five years and proved how little foundation there was for the criticism that the advice of the members was not accepted freely.

RANGE OF ACTIVITIES.

Concluding he said, "Our administration is concerned with a large range of activities. I have already referred to some of the social problems, which are engaging our attention. Then there are the economic questions in which, in recent years, there has been widespread interests such as agricultural improvements, co-operation in subsidiary industries and rural reconstruction. We have then the great social experiment of popular education. In all these fields there is the widest scope for social service in which workers are needed in thousands and His Highness' Government welcome the co-operation of all those who have the interests of the State at heart in the constructive work."

50,000 ELECTION IDEAS.

Portrait In Soap—And A Pun!

NEW YORK (By Mail).

Poets, slogan-writers, soap-makers and knickknack inventors have submitted to the Democratic campaign organisers about 50,000 ideas "guaranteed to make Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt President."

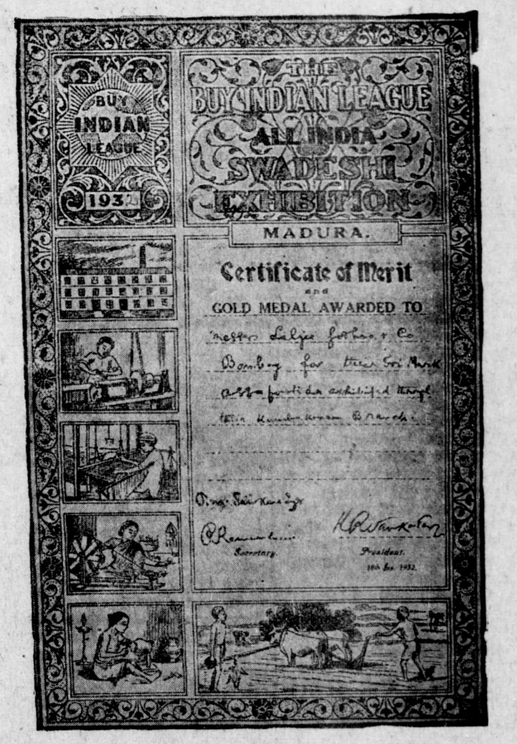
While an official listens patiently composers sing their melodies, poets recite, and inventors demonstrate. Then the official files their contributions away in cabinets.

The most subtle idea so far is an emblem bearing no words at all—just a rose pinned to a piece of felt.

This was intended to be a pun on the candidate's name.

Then there was a cake of soap bearing a picture of Governor Roosevelt which was guaranteed to remain visible until the last bubble.

The idea was turned down on the ground that it was not quite proper to wash one's face with the picture of a Presidential nominee.—Reuter.



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JAPAN AT THE CROSS-ROADS

Will She Live Up To Her International Obligations?

It is just under a year since the Japanese military took the bit in their teeth and embarked on their colossally destructive and costly illustration of the ghastly folly of using force to settle international disputes. Many thousands of lives have been lost. Property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars—probably well over a billion dollars—has been destroyed. Further hundreds of millions have been worse than squandered in keeping the soldiers at work. And, what is in many ways the greatest damage of all, shattering blows have been struck at the very foundations of international co-operation.

Instead of settling anything, this whole affair has made settlement more difficult. By working together in friendly fashion, both Japan and China would profit greatly. Only through such co-operation, in fact, is there any hope for permanent security and prosperity for Japan. The events of this past year, however, have incalculably embittered the relations between the two countries.

POT AND KETTLE.

Both Japan and China had legitimate grievances. There were fundamental causes of conflict. For the past quarter of a century and more, the Japanese have been using money, intrigue and force to secure and hold one advanced foothold after another in Manchuria and other parts of China. The Chinese, on their part, have been wakening to national self-consciousness and to a determination to free their country from outside control or interference. In Manchuria tneir numbers and economic interests have been increasing rapidly and hence coming more insistently into conflict with Japanese interests there. Being in no position to use force, the Chinese have used the economic weapons in the handling of which they are past masters. The result has been the growth on both sides of a feeling of intense antagonism which has led to one incident after another. The Japanese talk of their "patience" in the face or Chinese efforts to regain control in China. The Chinese talk of the "imperialism" of the Japanese in pushing into China. The pot and the kettle are both well sooted.

Given this situation, and on the basis of the old jungle law that might makes right, the Japanese military were within their rights in occupying Manchuria—and the Chinese are equally within their rights in using every possible means of resistance. If, moreover, no other means were available for settling such disputes, a good case might be made for what the Japanese military did.

NINE POWER TREATY.

That old jungle law has been abrogated, however, and there are other means of settlement. Those are the two inescapable facts which all the fog of Japanese talk of "self-defense," of the inability of the Chinese to maintain order in Manchuria, of the need of Japan for the resources of Manchuria, of the alleged but non-existent desire of the Chinese in Manchuria for separaton from the rest of their country, cannot hide. Japan had pledged herself to use the peace machinery which has been set up. Even the Japanese military never have claimed that there was a really serious military threat to Japan's interests in Manchuria. Japan, therefore, had ample opportunity to use the peace machinery. Her military chose not to. Had Japan laid the situation before either the League of Nations or the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty wth a view to securing internaional support for her just claims, her position would have been unassailable. Instead her troops moved No amount of talk about being "misunderstood' can gloss over these simple facts.

Part of the tragedy—a large part—is that the bulk of the Japanese people, and the civilian leaders of the country have been opposed to the use of militaristic methods in relations with China. They realize that the use of force meant, in the end, ruin for Japan

In the end there can be no solution of this difficulty, no assurance of peace in the Far East, until the atavistic, saber-rattling military clique in Japan is smashed. The question, however, is not whether the military will keep their grip on Japan indefinitely; it is: How soon will that grip be broken and how much more damage will be done before it is?

MILITARY HAND.

Complete economic collapse is near at hand in Japan already Such a collapse would end the rule of the military, but it also would be a disaster for the Japanese people and seriously injure China as well as other countries. Before the end comes, moreover, as a means of turning the minds of the people from their troubles at home, it is quite conceivable that the military will launch a grandiose campaign in the rest of China, or even so manoeuver as to bring on a war with Russia. That is one way out—to leave Japan alone to its inevitable ruin, either before or after the military have wrought more havoc.

Another way is to persist, step by step, in the demand that Japan live up to her international obligations. Japan may withdraw from the League of Nations. But she already has put herself in the position of an international outlaw by the use of the outlawed weapon of force. Short of economic ruin, there is no way to break the hold of the military in Japan except by convincing the people that the actions of their leaders have put Japan in a position of intolerable international disgrace When that is accomplished, the Japanese people will take their military in hand.—"The World To-morrow."

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LONDON POLICE SECRETLY TEST RADIO DEVICE

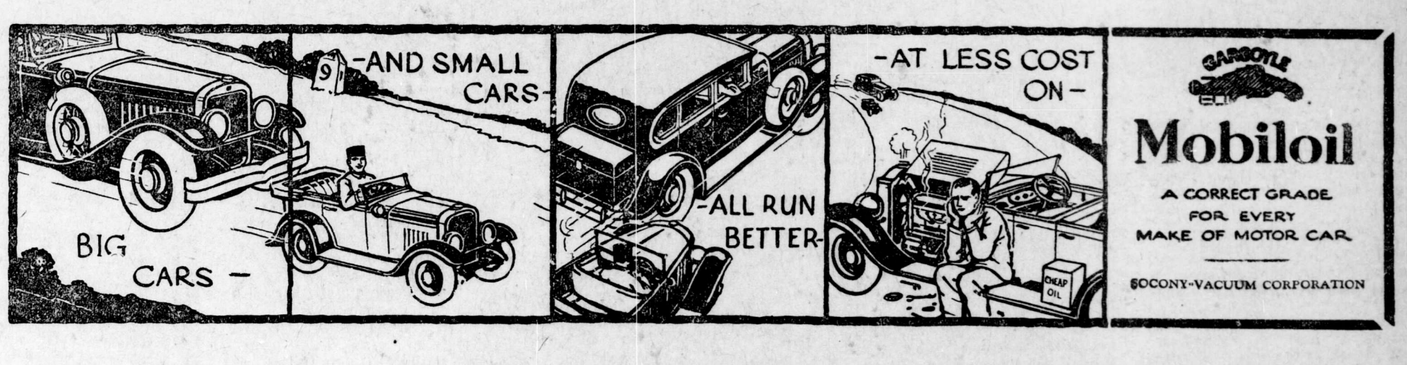
New Weapon Sought For War On Bandits

With guards stationed at every entrance to Imber Court, the head quarters of the metropolitan mounted police, high officials of Scotland Yard and the Chief Constables of the counties near London in mail week carried out secret tests with short wave radio transmission as a new weapon for combating banditry.

Radio experts were called in to assist at the experiments. The police heads, who have been harassed by an unprecedented outbreak of crimes committed in automobiles, are striving to devise a system of communication between the newly organised flying squads while they are in motion.

In these tests messages were sent to cars at different points on the extensive grounds at Imber These were relayed in turn to other machines. Further trials of short wave transmission systems are scheduled, probably over a wider range.

If radio communication between moving cars and various London stations and headquarters in surrounding counties through mhich the large highways run can be perfected, the motorized detachments will be considerably increased.



ARE CARS ESSENTIAL OR LUXURY

Automobile Industry May Turn The Tide

When recovery from the current depression gets fully under way it appears likely that goods falling in the semi-luxury category will show the sharpest upturn. The volume of necessitous commodities consumed shows relatively small variation during good times and bad.

About as much food and nearly as much clothing are used up. It is the disuse of other commodities that marks the depression cycle and their renewed use that signals the prosperous era.

There is considerable data to support the opinion that the automobile industry will be one of the chief beneficiaries from a return to more normal times.

AUTO ESSENTIAL OR LUXURY?

Whether the motor vehicle be classed as a necessity or a luxury or in between, the fact remains that its production has shrunk to greater degree than the output of necessities. In fact, for the first time in the history of the industry the abandonment of worn out cars exceeded replacements in 1931 and this situation has been even more pronounced this year.

The potential future demand for motor vehicles is shown in figures and analyses made by the magazine "Steel." It is pointed out that from 1929 to 1931 production of automobiles and trucks declined 51 per cent., whereas consumption of gasoline increased 15 per cent. This indicates more intensive usage and speedier obsolescence. From 1926 to 1931 inclusive the increase in registration of motor vehicles in this country was 3,812,710 or from a total of 22,001,393 to 25,814,103. But in this six year period new car registrations totalled 19,712,569, indicating that 15,799,859 were junked or otherwise put out of commission.

Thus, replacements during these six years averaged 2,633,309 cars a year. However, in 1931 actual production was only 2,389,783 units, or the smallest number since 1921. Moreover, output for the first seven months of this year was only 1,024,239 units, a decline of 45 per cent. from the corresponding period in 1931. On this basis it is figured that total production this year will be around 1,500,000 units, which would be the lowest mark since 1918.

SHORTAGE OF CARS NOW.

"There is statistical warrant, therefore, for stating that despite an increase in the consumption of gasoline and an apparent broader use of automobiles." "Steel" says, "more units were taken out of commission in 1931 and will be in 1932 than were manufactured in those two years. As in steel, and partially responsible for it, a tremendous deficit in passenger cars and trucks has been piling up since 1929."

In support of this assertion a chat was prepared plotting the actual output of automobiles and trucks for the last 20 years and a trend line was drawn, adjusted for a declining rate of expansion in population. According to this line, normal production in 1930 would have been about 4,200,000 units, whereas actual output was only 3,356,806. In 1931 the "normal" would have been around 4,300,000 but production was only about 2,300,000. The "normal" for this year is figured around 4,400,000 compared with a probable out put of only 1,500,000.

"The trend line discloses that in 1930, 1931, and 1932 a deficit of about 5,750,000 units has accumulated," it is concluded. "This is greater than the total production in the peak year of 1929, which was 5,360,000 cars and trucks. In other words, the automobile industry has before it about 13 consecutive months at the peak rate of 1929 to neutralize the deficit." —"Chicago Daily Tribune."

CARBOLIC SOAPS

Versus

GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 and No. 2

Dr. R. Craston Low, M. D., F. R. C. P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"THE SOAP TO BE AVOIDED AT ALL TIMES IS C RBOLIC SOAP."

Karl Lusurtze, German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No. 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

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GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

Drastic Suppressions

The German Press is being dealt with by Eastern rather than by Western methods. The Berlin police offer a reward of 500 marks to all who give information leading to the conviction of persons concerned with printing and circulating illegal Communist publications. The announcement of this reward has been broadcast, and is posted up all over Berlin.

It is usual to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest of persons guilty of murder. In most countries the police employ agents to encourage the spy and the informer, but to do so in such a barefaced and public manner is probably unique. It is doubtful whether the like could be found either in Eastern Europe or in the Balkans.

Almost as extraordinary is the absence of any public protest—German newspapers simply record the fact without comment. It must be admitted that the German Press is itself mainly responsible for the deprivation of its liberties—like the Reichstag, it has had little solidarity. The papers of one faction have again and again welcomed the suppression of papers in the opposite camp. Papers which has opposed all suspensions or suppressions, no matter what side they are directed against, have been very few (the "Berliner Tageblatt" is one of them).

The whole series of Communist or Left-wing Socialist papers or periodicals have been suspended during the week-end—the "Sozialist Arbeiter Zeitung" (organ of the Socialist Labour party) until the end of October, the "Jugend Interna-Zionale" until March 8, and the "Rote Einheitsfront" until March 9.

Repeated suspensions mean the end of advertisements and of regular circulation, so that it has become almost impossible for an outspoken communist newspaper or periodical to exist German Communist publicity is being driven to take on the form it had in Tsarist Russia. — "Manchester Guardian."

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THE TRAGEDY OF GERMANY

She Seems To Have No Choice Between Faction And Force

The scene in the Reichstag last Monday gave journalists in Berlin the best story they have had for years. The accelerating absurdity of the situation was almost beyond description. First the Communists demanded to alter the order of the day so that they might attack the policy of the Government. A deputy, Leicht, was to have spoken against them, but refrained at the instigation, it seems, of Goring himself, the President of the Reichstag, who expected dissolution. Owing to Leicht's silence the forty supporters of the Government allowed the Communist change, which required unanimity, to be made. The Nazi, Frick, then demanded half an hour's adjournment, as breathing space in which to recover from the shock. In this half-hour the Government hastily decided on dissolution, "beause the danger existed" that their policy might be vetoed. Goring then refused to allow the Chancellor to declare the Reichstag dissolved until Papen's Cabinet had been heavily defeated. It is morally, and perhaps constitutionally, untenable that a Government professng to fit into the Weimar framework should have the right to dissolve a Reichstag which has already condemned it by 512 votes to 42. The Chancellor had been unable to speak in the Reichstag, upon whose confidence he is supposed to depend; he betook himself to the wireless to express his feelings. His speech was broadcast in exactly the tone of a Victorian school-mistress, who, having had an impertinent practical joke played upon her, has lost her temper. It began jerkily, and ended with the slightly hysterical sniff of the lady retreating into the staff-room. "Now, children, there's nothing for it—you must pull yourselves up and believe in God; you ought to know that I am acting only for your good," was the tone of the speech of the German Chancellor to his people, at a moment when he was cursing the indignity which Germany suffered at Versailles. It would have been so easy to have taken up an attitude of unconcern with the pranks of school-children.

THOSE PARTIES.

Despite his pettiness, despite the outrageous impertinence of his claim to represent the people, Papen's position is probably stronger than it was when he took office; he personally is less regarded as "puppet Papen," and his Cabinet has gained in justification. They are riding the mounting wave of nationalism, on the whole, with success. The Germans were unimpressed by Lausanne, but the claim for equality in armaments, well stressed by the Chancellor in his broadcast speech as Germany's right to live burning within her soul, is immensely popular. The Socialists have gone Nationalist, too, these days.

At first the Papen-Schleicher Government could claim to interpret the national will as the patrons of the Brown Army. Their open quarrel with the Nazis, who are therefore going farther and farther to the Left, seems an unparalleled piece of clumsiness. The result is to give Hitler fresh fuel for a flickering flame. It was impossible not to admire the heights of demagogy to which "the Leader" soared in his speech at Munich on September 7th. "We cannot share in this Government," he declared "because we are fighting against a State based on rank and class," and pointing to his storm troops, "There stand the new nobles of the nation, who have struggled these thirteen years for its liberation." Yet the Nazis are, on the whole, revealing themselves only as the most eloquent of the factions of Germany, and in so far as Papen cried out against factiousness and personal abuse in politics, his speech was strong. "If the Nazis insist on reviving the Class War they will be disappointed," he said, "for the Communists play that game better." It is interesting to see in a Government organ, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the hope that the Government may yet come to terms with the Nazis.

BOURSE STANDS FIRM.

Every political party, with the sole exception of the Nationalists, who more or less represent the Government, has attacked the economic programme of the Emergency Decrees of September 4th, which were so overwhelmingly defeated on Monday. From the Communists, who cried "Down with the Starvation Government" in the Reichstag, and on September 7th attacked the programme as a gift of "five and a half milliard marks to the rich," to the Nazis, who are saying much the same without having their papers suppressed in consequence, the attack on wages is condemned. In soberer fashion, the "Frankfurther Zeitung" has pointed out that the reduction of wages and hours together might in many cases reduce purchasing capacity, although it is to be accompanied by a transference of workers from receiving a dole to earning a wage. A factory which is already working forty hours a week with, say, 100 workers earning one mark an hour, pays out 4,000 marks in wages. According to the Government plan it will be encouraged to take on,, say, twenty-five more workers at 8.75 marks the hour, and would thus pay out 350 marks more in the week. But a factory which reduced its hours from forty-eight to forty, while taking on the twenty-five new hands, would pay out 450 marks less in the week. The presumption that recovery has begun, and many other features of the Government plan, deserve stern criticism, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "New Statesman and Nation." The Nazis and the Centre, after long negotiations, agreed in disliking the wage proposals. The Socialists have cried out in indignation. Yet no one has a really practical alternative to offer, since Marxian measures are out of the question in Germany to-day. One may laugh at a Government which wishes to build up credit and confidence on suspicion and hatred yet most of the industrialists are pleased, and the Bourse has shown its confidence in Papen. Even on Tuesday, and in spite of American pressure on Monday, it stood firm. For better or for worse, the economic programme will go through, supported by the "entrepreneurs" to whom the Chancellor appealed against the Socialist alternative. One should remember that Papen's quarrel with Hitler has thus successfully robbed the Nazis of the money which they had until recently received from Big Business.

GOVERNMENT REFUSAL.

The intrigues which have gone on between the two sessions of the new Reichstag have offered an unedifying spectacle to the onlooker. It is unquestionable that the Social Democrat leaders were bitterly humiliated in the eyes of their followers by the Prussian "coup d'etat" of July 20th, and that the Party is still suffering from this. The projected alliance between Centre and Nazis was as unprincipled as a Fox-North coalition, however strong the case for opportunism may have been. On Monday, if the Reichstag had shown any unity of purpose, what a superb tennis court oath might have been sworn! A general strike, with 75 per cent. (this was about the anti-capitalist vote on July 31st) of the nation behind it, might have been effective even against Schleicher and a slump. But as soon as they left the Reichstag the as they left the Reichstag the deputies fell into their warring groups, each turning down the other's suggestion, and registering a separate protest. One would have thought Goring would have relished the role of Mirabeau, but when the Nazi leaders were questioned as to their intentions they replied that they were merely amused, and the next day Goring followed the other parties in recognising the dissolution. Nobody attaches any importance to the committee for guarding the people's rights which the Socialist Lobe called together on Monday evening. The Government refused to meet it.

In Papen's speech and Gayl's declaration there was an intimation that the 'presidial'" Government will feel no great anxiety to hold new elections within the constitutional sixty days. Papen swore by God and the President; these great authorities will show him the People's will without the Reichstag's help. He has pronounced the liberal epoch of Weimar to be at an end. The Communists, of course, have the real laugh, for Clara Zetkin and Torgler are the heroes of this Reichstag—but the Government have the troops. The Nazi Angriff cries out that "one can't sit long on bayonets," but what is there to shake the masters of the Reichswehr? That Germany seems to have no choice between faction and force is her tragedy.

WHAT A DOCTOR MAY TELL

"Confidences Are Sacred As The Confessional"

The coroner at a St. Pancras inquest asked a Harley-street doctor why the tops of pages in his case book had been cut off.

"This is the reason, sir," he replied. "An unmarried woman rang up to know why she had been visited by police officers. She was in great distress, and I then realised that her name appeared on the back of the page I had given the corner's officer.

"Therefore, I deleted from the book anything that might permit me to give away any further confidence. I did not consider that a medical man should do so. His confidence with his patients should be as sacred as the confessional."

WOMAN'S DEATH.

The medical man was Dr. Joseph F. Peart, of Harley-street, who, with Dr. Timothy Michael Murphy practising at Upper Clapton-road, appeared at the inquest on Mrs. Lilian Annie Tremlett, aged 28, of Abenden-road, Clapton Park, who died in a nursing home.

"The coroner: Was the object of cutting the tops of these pages to assist in this inquiry or to hinder it?

"Dr. Peart: Neither. It was merely to make sure that I could not give away any confidence."

Dr. Timothy Michael Murphy, recalled, said that when he suggested to Mrs. Tremlett that she should see a gynaecologist she herself mentioned Dr. Peart's name, and asked if he had heard of Dr. Peart.

Dr. J. O'Donovan, of Harley-street, recalled, said that the anaesthetic and the operations were terminal aggravating factors of Mrs. Tremlett's death.

A single woman and a man also gave evidence. The coroner said that he would adjourn the inquest further not, perhaps, in order to call very much more evidence, but rather to consider the evidence he had taken, and as to whether he should resume the inquiry with a jury.

HITLER'S FAITH IN ANGLO-SAXON RACE

Nazi Leader's Aims Outlined To American Students

The personality, aims and the methods of Adolf Hitler, Nazi strong man, (according to a Berlin cable to the "Chicago Daily Tribune) were interpreted to a crowded house of young Americans at the Student Forum, by Dr. Ernst Hanfstengel, Nazi press chief, at the Louise Dickie Library.

"Hitler reminds me of America's own Teddy Roosevelt," explained Dr. Hanfstengel. "When I first saw him that conviction rose in me, and it has grown ever since.

"Just as Roosevelt knew how to set himself a definite goal and to keep on hammering away at it until it was achieved, so Hitler does to-day in Germany. The Nazi chief has great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race, they are his favourites."

The short, pithy speech of Hanfstengel, in which he recounted some of his own personal experiences while an undergraduate at Harvard, soon dissolved into an open forum, with the students popping questions.

HAS SINGLE AIM.

When asked about Hitler's aim in Germany, the speaker explained that the Nazi, leader has only one great aim, "to reconstruct Germany and to work for its reparation."

"Hitler takes the standpoint that pan Germany comes before pan Europe," he explained. "Germany needs other nations, but it must first find itself."

The Hitler party has a definite programme for the curtailment of unemployment worked out, according to Dr. Hanfstengel.

"Look at the map of present day Germany," he said. "Our party will try to get Germany into a position to help itself economically, financially and socially."

Calcutta.—Operatives of two Jute mills in Titagarh went on strike on Monday following reduction of wages. Operatives of two other mills in the same area have also struck in sympathy. Altogether about eighteenthousand operatives are now idle.—A. P.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1932

Come To Lucknow

DR. SYED MAHMOOD'S CALL TO MUSLIMS

"WE HAVE BLESSINGS OF MAHATMA"

"We have the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi for our venture; presumably because Government are averse to to any form of settlement between the two major communities, they have taken the most ungraceful and unstatesmanlike step of preventing any access to Mahatma Gandhi against the combined voice of this country," says Dr. Syed Mahmood in a statement analysing the issues before the Lucknow conference. He appeals to muslims of all schools of thought to "come to Lucknow" and join in the efforts to achieve unity.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dr. Syed Mahmood has issued the following statement:—

When Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and I went to Poona to interview Mahatma Gandhi, we had no idea that events would move as rapidly as they have done. We were, as everybody knows, too late for Poona, and so we came to Bombay. Here interested friends pointed out to us that both Hindu and Muslim opinion was strongly in favour of a Hindu-Muslim settlement which would bring about general peace, and the scrapping of the universally condemned communal award. We were sceptical, but encouraged by this information and after meeting numerous friends, came to the conclusion that we should first work for the preparation of a United Muslim demand which would be acceptable to Nationalists of all classes and at the same time safeguard the legitimate interests of the Muslim community. With this end in view, we met several Muslim leaders notably Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Sirdar Suleman Cassam Mitha and many other prominent Muslim friends. We were astonished at the unanimity of opinion which prevailed among the Muslims of all parties in Bombay and it did not take us long, after consulting friends all over the country, to decide to call a Conference at Lucknow on 15th October, 1932.

FIRST STEP.

A very large number of letters and telegrams have been received supporting the proposal. It has been said by some Muslim friends that the first step should be taken by the Hindus. I fail to understand this attitude. The maximum demand of the Muslims, namely "the 14 Points of Mr. Jinnah," which very few people know except as a name and the implications of which fewer people understand, has been before the public for a long time. The Hindus rejected some of these points after consideration, and now the British Government has ignored almost all of them. It is my belief that if Mahatma Gandhi had been presented with a united demand by the Muslims when he asked for it, he could have achieved a settlement. However, we now have to face the position as it stands to-day. Obviously If India is to live and reach her full growth as a nation, we Muslms will have to moderate some of our demands and satisfy the Hindu majority that we do not wish to adopt a purely sectarian or anti-national attitude. I have every reason to believe that our Hindu friends also, in spite of one or two premature statements by Hindu speakers, are prepared to meet the Mussalmans in order to allay their suspicions and to make peace between neighbour and neighbour and that, if we make a united demand on the lines which would allow of a full and fair national advance. there will be very little opposition, if any.

UNGRACEFUL ACT.

We have the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi for our venture, but his active assistance in arriving at a settlement would have left the success of the issue beyond all doubt. Presumably because Government are averse to any form of settlement between the two major communities, they have taken the most ungraceful and unstatesmanlike step of preventing any access to Mahatma Gandhi against the combined voice of this country and, I believe, of the most thinking people in Britain. There is no man, woman or child in this country to-day of any religion or caste or colour who does not believe that a settlement could be arrived at between Hindus and Muslims, and perhaps even between India and Britain, if the Mahatma were free. The Government has nothing to lose but probably everything to gain by a settlement between the Hindus and Muslims. I still hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that the Mahatma will be able to act as an intermediary. To-day it is the duty of all classes of Indians to create an atmosphere of trust and goodwill which will enable our "Caravan" to go on to its ultimate destination of nationhood and not to allow petty differences of caste or creed to interfere with the future destiny of our common motherland.

COME TO LUCKNOW

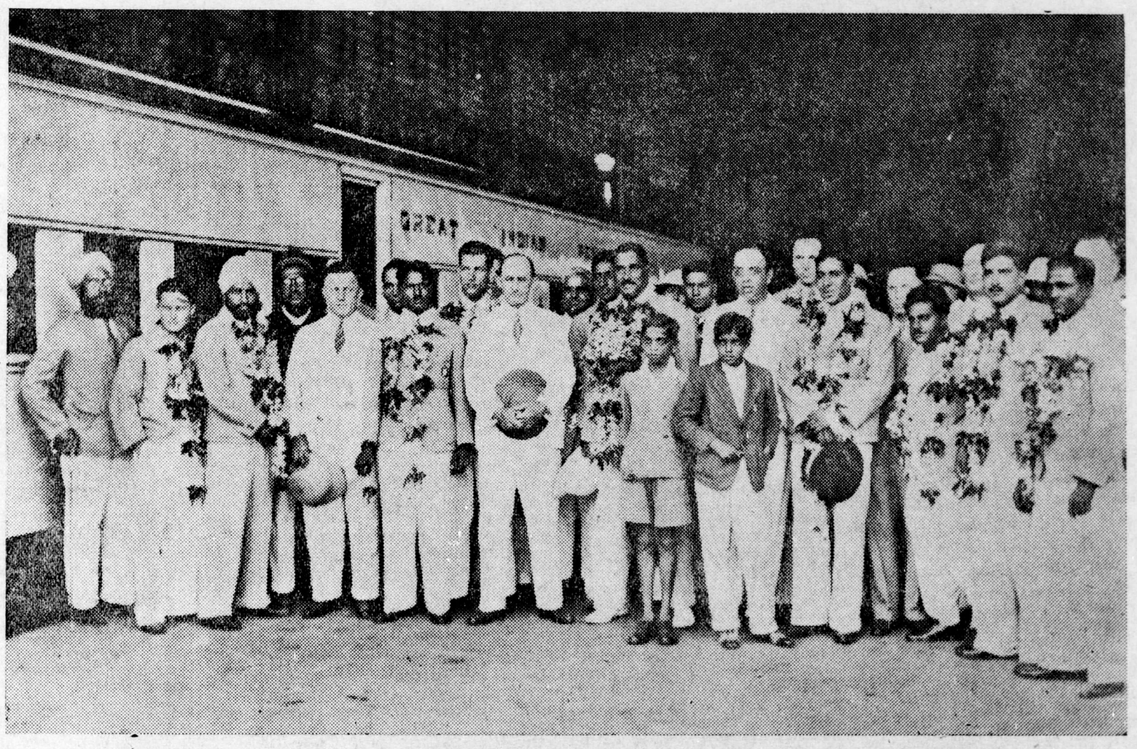
In conclusion, I would appeal to those of our Muslim brothers who seem to be afraid of meeting us on the same platform to come to Lucknow and join us in this effort to bring peace and harmony betwee different sections of the Muslim community and ultimately between Hindus and Muslims. Why do they try to treat us, the Nationalist Muslims, as "Untouchables." Will it be of any good to Islam if they constitute themselves, as they seem to have done, as Caste-Muslims? I have great faith in Bombay. This city has proved itself to be in the forefront of nationalism. I therefore appeal to the men and women of Bombay to take up this question as one of vital national importance and to spare no effort to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity and to grasp this opportunity which has now arisen.

EXPERTS ASTONISHED

LONDON, October 11.

Again the Government's financing plans have caused astonishment and admiration in financial circles, which express the opinion that the new 2 per cent. issue will command a ready demand as the supply of short-dated issues is otherwise slender. Nevertheless, borrowing similarly profitable, has not been experienced since the nineties. The immediate object is the re-financing of the £140,000,000 4-1|2 per cent treasury bonds, holders of which can convert at par and receive cash payment of 1|2 per cent.—Reuter.

BACK HOME WITH LAURELS



The Indian Olympic Hockey team arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Madras Express were accorded a warm civic reception at Victoria Terminus.

HOCKEY HEROES BACK HOME

Great Civic Reception

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Members of the Indian Olympic Hockey team, who arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express, this morning, were accorded a warm civic reception.

In the words of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, the team has raised the prestige of India in the eyes of the world.

SURGING CROWD

Cheers were raised by a surging crowd as the train steamed into the platform. Dyan Chand, who has earned the title of "Wizard of the Stick," and other popular members of the team, were mobbed by autograph-hunters.

Lal Shah, the captain of the team, in an interview, declared that European countries regarded India as the pioneer of hockey and acknowledged that the West had to learn a lot from Indians in this respect.

HONOUR TO INDIA

Welcoming the world's hockey champions, the Mayor said, that he was proud of the achievements of the team. He hoped that Indian cricketers would follow in the footsteps of the hockey team and bring honour to India by being the cricket champions of the world. He had no doubt at all that when Indians set their minds to do a thing they were bound to be foremost and this was particularly so in the field of sports.

The Mayor garlanded the members of the team and shook hands with them.

WON ALL MATCHES

Mr. Hayman, replying on behalf of the team, stated that although the team had been accorded several receptions during their tour, he felt that the reception given to them by their own countrymen at Madras and Bombay were most touching. He was proud that the team had played over 30 matches and won all of them.

The members had displayed real sportmanship and there was not a single occasion when it could be said that Indians had infringed the rules of the game or behaved in an unsportsmans like manner. In fact every member thereby demonstrating to the of the team behaved splendidly, world that India possessed young men of culture and discipline. (Cheers.)

The speaker thanked the Governor of Bombay for the encouraging words that he had said about the team.

EUROPE IS LEARNING

Olympic Captain's View

"The European countries are learning hockey from Indians and I dare say the West has benefitted much by our visit," declared Lal Shah, captain of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team, in an interview.

He remarked that of all the 53 teams represented at the Olympic games at Los Angeles, the Indian team was the most popular. The members of the team had earned repute for their sense of sportsmanship.

The West regarded India as the pioneer of hockey and tried to follow its example. Japan ranked second in hockey honours and the Indian team was surprised to notice a great improvement when they played against Japan at Los Angeles.

GERMANY IS MOST KEEN

To the Americans the game was a new one but practically all the European countries were now taking a keen interest in the game. Of the western countries Germany was most keen on hockey and many members of the Indian team were of the opinion that Germany had also improved a lot since India visited that country last.

In conclusion, he remarked that the Indian team was handicapped in regard to suitable playing fields. If they got hard fields such those available in India they could win matches by larger margins. He added that throughout the tour they were received with kindness and courtesy.

Governor's Congratulation To Indian Olympic Hockey Team

The following letter has been sent by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, to Mr. J. J. Watson, Secretary, Western India Football Association:—

Dear Mr. Watson,—I am extremely sorry that I am unable to be present in person to welcome the Indian Olympic Hockey Team on their return to Bombay and to see them play in the matches arranged for them there. But unfortunately pressure of work renders it impossible for me to leave the headquarters of Government at present. I have followed with the keenest interest the Team's triumphal progress. It is indeed a wonderful performance that they have been able to go through a five months' tour, including matches against some of the strongest teams in the world; without a single defeat. But it is not more than we expected of them after the fine display they gave in Bombay before they sailed. I am especially glad that Bombay has contributed two players to the victorious team.

I request you, Sir to convey to the Team my heartiest congratulations on their splendid performance, which has established the prestige of Indian Hockey in the eyes of the World. Please convey also my keen regret at not being present to welcome them in person, and my best wishes for their future success "

18,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE

Calcutta Jute Mills Affairs

SEQUEL TO REDUCTION IN WAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 11.

About 18,000 millhands of four Jute Mills at Titagarh have gone on strike. As a result of the decision of Kelvin and Empress Mills to reduce wages and refusal of the authorities concerned to alter their decision, there was complete strike in these two Mills on Monday last. Workers of the two adjoining Mills, Standard and Kennison, also struck work in sympathy.

Basanti Devi, assisted by many youths, has successfully been carrying on her programme of campaign against untouchability in Dacca District during the last few days on the occasion of Durga Puja. She desires that immediate practical step should be taken for the final abolition of untouchability all over the Bengal.

SANDWICH HOT FAVOURITE

CESARWITCH PROSPECTS

Strong Foreign Challenge

Wednesday's Cesarwitch is creating especial interest on account of the Irish Sweepstake. Over twenty runners are expected to compete for Britain's greatest long distance handicap.

The joint favourites are Lord Roseberry's classic Leger winner SANDWICH and Mr. Kennedy's mare NITSCHIN.

Son of Mint, which finished third last year, is expected to have improved its performance.

Interesting foreign challengers are Popotte, Channel Islander, who has been trained over the Guernsey golf course and who has won the last three races and Mandritsara and Irishman, for whom a special import duty of £200 has been paid and who has two successive wins to his credit.

Likewise are the French hope Sigiri, who notably defeated Miracle at Ascot and West Wicklow, the winner of 1929, who is attempting a notable double.

The going is likely to be good unless rain intervenes.—Reuter.

SWEEP MONEY

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The enormous sums raised in the Irish Sweeps were revealed at the close of the draw to-day. It was announced that the aggregate subscriptions hitherto amounted to £17,280,000 of which the hospitals received £4,175,000 and the prize winners £13,105,000

GURKHA RIFLES IN BANKURA

BANKURA, October 8.

It is learnt on enquiry that the 500 soldiers, who arrived here a week ago, belong to the First Gurkha Rifles. They are now staying in camps on the Katjurri Danga, about two miles distant from the town of Bankura. Their officers are staying in some rented buildings nearby.

Temporary houses are being constructed near the Circuit House for the accommodation of the soldiers. The quarters will be fitted with electric fans and lights. One big overhead tank is being constructed within the compound of the Circuit House, and it will contain enough water for the use of the soldiers.

More soldiers are expected here soon.—A.P.

AGENT'S THREAT TO G. I.. P. WORKERS

Excitement At Nagpur

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 11.

Excitement prevails amongst the railway employees of Nagpur, due to the action of the Agent of the G.I.P. in suspending recognition of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union "for promoting hatred between workers and railway administration" and further threatening the union that its recognition would be finally withdrawn under the present policy is changed within a month.

The situation created by the Agent's notice in the last weekly gazette will be considered at a conference of G.I.P. Railway Workers, to be held at Jhansi on October 15 and 16.

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